ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,664—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,538	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	4,794	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

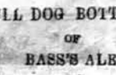
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 327-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	26th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5035	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 413-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the Rh. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	4,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bascon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,799	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes at times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Hann S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,336 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 16th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are speedily carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s., 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back, guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

THE
CHOICEST PRODUCT
OF THE
BREWER'S ART,
THE WM. J. LEMP BREWING CO.'S.

CELEBRATED LIGHT BEERS.

GUARANTEED not to be DOCTORED or FORTIFIED.

Quarts..... Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Pints ..... „ 4-8 „

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (or) MITSUI & Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Sakamotocho, Tokio, Japan,
BOMBAY OFFICE:
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES:

London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES! LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof [of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

All Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Mercury. Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797)

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON,

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in						
		10 years.		15 years.	20 years.		15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48	8	36 6	30 7		64 5	47 6	37 11		20
21	22 1	49	4	36 14	30 15		64 6	47 8	37 13		21
22	22 9	50	0	37 7	31 7		64 8	47 10	37 15		22
23	23 1	50	12	38 0	31 15		64 9	47 12	38 1		23
24	23 9	51	8	38 10	32 7		64 11	47 14	38 4		24
25	24 2	52	6	39 4	33 0		64 13	48 0	38 7		25
26	24 11	53	2	39 15	33 9		64 15	48 3	38 10		26
27	25 5	54	0	40 10	34 2		65 1	48 6	38 14		27
28	25 15	54	14	41 5	34 12		65 4	48 9	39 2		28
29	26 9	55	13	42 1	35 6		65 7	48 12	39 6		29
30	27 4	56	13	42 13	36 0		65 10	49 0	39 11		30
31	27 15	57	13	43 10	36 11		65 13	49 4	40 0		31
32	28 11	58	14	44 7	37 6		66 0	49 8	40 6		32
33	29 8	59	15	45 4	38 2		66 4	49 13	40 12		33
34	30 6	61	1	46 2	38 15		66 8	50 2	41 3		34
35	31 5	62	4	47 1	39 12		66 13	50 8	41 10		35
36	32 5	63	8	48 0	40 10		67 2	50 14	42 2		36
37	33 5	64	12	49 0	41 9		67 8	51 5	42 11		37
38	34 6	66	1	50 1	42 8		67 14	51 13	43 5		38
39	35 8	67	6	51 3	43 8		68 4	52 5	43 15		39
40	36 11	68	12	52 5	44 9		68 11	52 14	44 10		40
41	38 0	70	3	53 8	45 11		69 3	53 8	45 6		41
42	39 6	71	11	54 12	46 14		69 12	54 3	46 4		42
43	40 13	73	4	56 1	48 2		70 6	55 0	47 3		43
44	42 5	74	13	57 6	49 7		71 0	55 14	48 4		44
45	43 14	76	7	58 12	50 13		71 11	56 13	49 6		45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 300 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. P. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Rs. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St.
Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

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Forms of all types and at all stages, and of the attack of Plague.

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N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Schemes can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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By kind permission of Captain GORDON
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given by P. & O. R. M. S. Caledonia,
On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 P.M.,
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ADMISSION.

	Rs. a. p.
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THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Undesigned Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th September 1902.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the WORKING and MANAGEMENT of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway and Harbour has been taken over by the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, as from 1st July, 1902.
All future communications should be addressed to the Southern Mahratta Railway Officials, Dharwar.
E. S. PEMBERTON,
Agent, W. I. P. Ry.
Marmagao, 10th September, 1902.

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the year ending 31st July, 1902, has been declared, and WILL BE PAID, at the Company's Registered Office, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1902, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th September, 1902, on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Apollo Street, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, 10th Sept., 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, and MONDAY the 13th and 15th instant, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
B. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th Sept., 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "MUKE MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 8 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th September 1902.

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NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE SHURFUDDIN BIN GOOLAM MAHOMED GHUTTAY of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the property hereunder described to Mussulli Hassan Saheb Makda, and the other Directors of the Jooma Masjid, Bombay. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of trade, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 787 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 85, 87, 89, 90-98, etc., New No. B-7493, old survey Nos. 1516, 1532, 1580, etc., New Survey Nos. 4-294, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3044, and Street Nos. 216 and 220, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, on or towards the West partly by the messuage and land partly by the property of the vendor, on or towards the North by the Nawab's Mosque, and on or towards the South by the property of the vendor and which said premises are now occupied by the vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1902.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchasers' Attorney.

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By order of the Commandant 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Anderson & Co's Stables, Byculla, Bellasis Road, 24 cast horses, belonging to 2nd Bombay Lancers.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1902.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 3-4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=	"
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	"
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 5-8	=	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	23 15-16	=	—1-16
Do. New York	51 7-8	=	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25·30 1-2	=	—1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-4	=	unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·85 3-4	=	—3 8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 7-8	=	plus 1-8
" Teglan Bank Bills	3 1-	=	plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2	=	unchanged
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8	=	unchanged
Interest, day to day loans	2 5-8	=	plus 3-8
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4 31-32 — 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'35	4'31	4'29	4'28	4'27
— 4	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
February.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**		**May-June.**
4'27	4'27	4'27		4'28
— 3	— 3	— 3		— 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	28,000	bales.
Do. last year	9,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	3 000	"
" " Continent	9,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·25 — 6	
Do. do. March	8·11 — 9	
Coffee	5 1-2	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·05 — 5
Do. March	8·08—5

Closing tone steady.

Wheat Club No. 129 1-2 Sept.-Oct. Sellers.
White Karachee Wheat 28 1-4 Sept.-Oct. Sellers
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 37 1-2 Sept.-Oct Sellers. Tone dull.
Rapeseed Brown 25 Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.
Linseed 54 1-2 Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Para Rubber 3s 3 3-4d.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sales closed to-day steady Madras at last sale rates. Bombay from and prices par to 1-2d. higher. Total quantity sold 1,027,000.

Ship skin sale opened to-day strong. Madras qualities at last sale rates.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 11th September 1902 :—

Cotton	277 cwts.
Wheat	292 bales.
Linseed	384 "
Rapeseed	590 "
Gingellyseed	549 "
Poppyseed	60 "
Groundnuts	231 "
Castorseed	6971 "
Rice	591 "
Myrabellams	179 "
Cottonseed	3,835 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

All advices received from the growing districts continue to be of a most satisfactory nature throughout the week. There has been a partial break in the rains in some quarters and we hear the most flourishing reports of the crops. There is a distinct improvement in the general outlook for the trade of this port during the ensuing season, and preparations on a large scale are being made to carry it on. The general opinion seems to be that we may expect a normal season, which has not been experienced in Bombay during the past few years. Both in imports and exports there is a better tone apparent and though actual transactions are still confined to very small proportions, there are signs of a better inquiry arising which will gradually develop into business.

There is little fresh to report regarding the growing crops. The rainfall in Guzerat and Kathiawar has been ample for the present and finer weather is now required in these districts. There is a free supply of water there now, and even if the rains were to cease entirely there would be no danger to the plants, while a slight rainfall a week or two hence would probably ensure a twenty anna crop. The same may be said of Khandeish and Berars and flourishing reports continue to come to hand from the Central and United Provinces, and a large portion of the Punjab. There is still a complaint of want of rain in the Southern Deccan; and Hubli, Dharwar and Belgaum all report that the absence of rain causes anxiety. It is hoped that the change in the season, which may shortly be expected, will bring the much desired rainfall in these districts.

The excitement following the issue of the Agricultural Bureau report, which was in full force when we wrote last mail, very speedily subsided. The price of spot Mid-Uplands in New York has declined from 9 1-8ths. to 8 7-8ths. and in New Orleans from 8 5-8ths. to 8 3-16ths. While in Liverpool the quotation was reduced from 5 3-16ths. to 4 15-16ths. Futures have also fallen to almost the same extent, with intermediate fluctuations. Locally, there has been a little more business reported at Colaba, both exporters and Mills having been in the market to a moderate extent. The very satisfactory advices of the growing crops have brought out keen sellers of new cotton at reduced rates, but buyers are scarce, and though some business has been put through, the purchasers are generally confined to Sutta speculators covering former sales. There was some enquiry for spot cotton and a fair business was reported early in the week at a reduction of Rs. 2 to 3 on the former ruling rates. Purchases were also reported of new Bengals, Khandeish, and Nugger descriptions. The tone of the market at the close is dull and the general opinion seems to be that a lower scale of prices may be expected. It is, of course, far too early as yet to make any reliable estimate of the crops, but we hear of some Native dealers discussing the probability of an increase of 6 to 7 lakhs of bales over the receipts for the past season, which accounts for the anxiety to sell.

The seeds markets have also been quieter during the week under review, and while there has been a moderately small enquiry for spot purchases, we hear of very little business doing in new crops. Linseed has been in moderate request daily and prices have been reduced from Rs. 9 15 to Rs. 9-12 for bold seed with a small business passing. In Rapeseed there has been some demand for Brown descriptions at about Rs. 6, and for Yellow at about Rs. 6 8. Poppyseed has remained quiet but steady at about Rs. 8-9 to Rs. 8 8. Castor seed is quiet at Rs. 2-8 to 2-12 per candy with little business reported. In Gingelly seed for December-January delivery we hear of some purchases reported daily down to Rs. 42 per candy for 15 per cent. mixed bold seed, the tone at the close is quiet, while the reports coming to hand of this crop are very satisfactory from almost all districts.

In the Freight market there has been a good deal more movement since last mail left. For September shipment the available tonnage is practically in one hand, and rates have moved upwards. Bookings are reported for Antwerp at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. while 12s. has been paid for measurement and we hear that Antwerp has since been refused at 12s. For Hull and Havre bookings are reported at 11s. and Hamburg at 11s. 6d. all September loading. For October a large business was booked early in the week at 10s. for Continent; and afterwards small lots were done at 10s. 6d. 11s. for Havre and Dunkirk. For November, speculators are quoting 12s. but the British India S. N. Company sold for Antwerp at 11s. and are now asking 12s. For December business was put through in large lines at 12s. and 12s. 6d. to 13s. January loading a large line was booked at 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. and small lots later on at 13s. 6d. February loading small bookings were made at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. All this business was for picked ports. For March to May we hear of no business of importance. The quotations now are as follows for picked ports :—

December	13s.
January	13s. 6d.
February	14s.
March-April	14s. 6d.
May	15s.

The quotations for the liners are as follows :—Hansa Line, Hamburg Bremen December 13s. January, February 14s., March to May 14s. 6d., business has been done at 6d. lower than these rates earlier in the week. Austrian Lloyds, Trieste, Venice October 12s., November December 13s., January February 14s., March to May 15s. Robattino Goy., October 9s. 6d., November 11s., December 13s., January February 14s., March to May 15s. for seeds, measurement being 1s. higher. P. and O. Coy., London, September 10s. 6d. October 10s. 6d., with business done at 6d. lower.

The mail of the 29th August, due in Bombay to-morrow morning brings silver to Bombay £130,000 and gold £30,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	23'00
Bombay	"	2 40
Madras	"	4 8=30 20 lakhs.

The mail of the 5th September, due in Bombay about the 19th inst. brings silver to Bombay £93,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	13'00.
Bombay	"	3·30.
Madras	"	30=30·20 lakhs.

The mail of the 12th September due in Bombay about the 26th inst. brings silver to Bombay £140,000 and gold £20,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	20'40
Bombay	"	3 30
Madras	"	3 30=33·00 lakhs.

There was a very strong allotment of Councils on Wednesday, when tenderers at Rs. 3 15-16d. received only one per cent of their applications. An extra allotment of three lakhs was afterwards taken up for Calcutta at Rs. 3 31-32d. For next week the amount remains unchanged at thirty lakhs.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 30th August, compared with the previous week :—

	LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs. 8,30,307	Decrease
Other Deposits	8 85,713	Increase
Credits Undrawn	2,70,641	Increase
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities	2,11,940	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	88,038	do.
Credits on Securities	1,90,143	do.
Loans	4,78,786	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	2,36,749	Increase
Balance with other Banks	1,99,550	Decrease
Cash	5,98,691	Increase

These figures show a further decline in the Trade Dt. and of 10.15 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 2nd September, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	R. 32 1-2 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	31 "	Decrease
Do. Branches	3 "	do.
Government Deposits	8 3-4 "	Increase
Bank's Investments	9 1-4 "	do.

In the local money market there is practically no change to record. Money remains a during in the market with no enquiry for trade purposes. It is, however, generally anticipated that with the excellent crop reports now coming to hand from all quarters, and very good demand for money will spring up later in the year, and the large accumulations now in the Presidency towns will all be required to finance the trade. In the meantime, the money is lying idle, and Banks are by no means keen to accept short fixed deposits at even two per cent. per annum, while call money is obtainable at one per cent per annum.

There has been some little excitement in the Rupee Paper market during the week under review, and rates have fluctuated about one-half per cent. With the surplus funds now available speculators operate to a large extent in Cash paper, as well as entering into contracts for future delivery, and the market is alternately manipulated by the Bulls and Bears as prices fall and rise under their operations. It is a little surprising, considering the very easy terms available, that the Bulls have not succeeded in carrying the price higher than has yet been recorded, but it appears that as soon as paper reaches the neighbourhood of Rs. 98-12 heavy sales are made, again forcing down rates. And the market swings to and fro while huge speculative transactions are reported both locally and in Calcutta. It keeps a certain amount of money employed which would otherwise be lying idle, and so long as the actual trade demand remains as inactive as it is at present these fluctuations must be expected. But later in the year when crops have to be moved, Rupee paper will find its level, unless huge stocks have been collected which speculators will then find too cumbersome to finance, in which case instead of inflated prices we shall see a collapse. But at present all this is lost sight of, and the game proceeds with only the immediate settlement in prospect, and the whole Bazaar actively employed in manipulating the market. The upward movement commenced on Sunday in the Marwari Bazaar, and throughout the week large transactions were daily reported at Rs. 98'6 to Rs. 98'10 for the settlement of the 30th instant with cash paper also freely dealt in at two annas higher than the account. To-day the market closes at Rs. 98'10 for cash and Rs. 98'8 for the settlement. The three per cent. rupee paper has been in demand and has advanced to Rs. 86-8.

We have no change to record in the Exchange quotations for near delivery throughout the week. Business remains slack and beyond a few speculative combined sales and purchases by the bazar, we hear of little doing. Mercantile paper is still scarce, and there is a great disinclination on the part of firms to sell at current forward quotations. A few bills have been placed for about one month's delivery on the basis of 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months sight D.-A. In Bank paper the generally quoted rate for telegraphic transfers is Is. 3 29-32d. but Is. 3 15-16. has been daily obtainable for ready delivery, while for Bank Demand Is. 3 15-16d. is the best rate for all September. Early in the week a fair line of Demand was reported taken by the Bazaar at 1s. 4d. for the month from the 24th October, and later on the delivery at this rate was quoted from November, while Bank T. T. could be obtained at even money from December to February. But far forward transactions for the coming season are still carried on on very small lines both in buying and selling. Business has not yet commenced to move, and both buyers and sellers ask for concessions which it is almost impossible to obtain, and in the meanwhile they are content to look on and await developments.

At the close the tone is steady without any change in quotations, and we hear there has been a little more doing in both buying and selling to-day chiefly for near deliveries.

The following are the market quotations for local Corporation Bonds :—

4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	Repayable 1923	Rs. 103-8
4 per cent	" "	1930	101-8
4 per cent	" "	1932	101-12
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1923	103-8
4 per cent	" "	1910	99-4
4 per cent	" "	1943	99-8
5 per cent	" "	Taxes	110-0
5 per cent	" "	Sanitary	110-0
4 per cent	Bo. Improvement Trust	1953	99-12
4 per cent	" "	1932	100-8

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty, Rs. 60-15 Ready.

do.	do.	do.	60-15 1st Settlement
do.	do.	do.	60-15 2nd do.

English Bar gold 24-1-6 Ready.

The Silver Market is very quiet, the up-country demand having fallen off. There has been a small business doing during the week, the banks having both bought and sold. There is little doing in gold.

With reference to the above quotations for local Corporation bonds, it is to be noted that prices are advancing and there has been a very good enquiry throughout the week for this stock.

The Piece-goods Market is showing signs of a fair improvement and although prices have not advanced, the tone is generally healthier. The continuous good reports about rain almost throughout the country are making dealers more confident of the future and this has resulted in some forward business being done both in greys and whites. Small lines of several miscellaneous goods are also reported to have been placed.

The local Yarn Market is quiet, following the decline in cotton. There is a slight reduction in prices, and a small business has been put through in 10s. and 20s.

There has been a little more life in the Metal market since last mail left. There has been an advance in copper and about 300 bundles copper sheets were sold during the week at £64 10s. to £65 ready delivery, but this has not effected yellow metal of which about 200 bundles were sold at £55 to £55 5s. For forward delivery dealers make offers under home equivalents, and locally the prices have advanced both for copper and yellow metal about 8 as per cwt. In Iron business was done in sheets, hoops, and bar iron, also in Basic steel, but at very low prices The tone of the market is a little better and dealers are making some enquiries, though there is some disparity in prices. Spelter and quicksilver are quiet but steady with no business yet reported.

The Coal Market is quiet. Small sales have been made of ready Coal at Rs. 12-14 for Deshvigor and Rs. 12-6 for Jardine's Navigation.

The Share Market is steady during the week and good rains have brought forward investors to take advantage of the low rates ruling for good paying concerns. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at 1265. Commercials have improved to 45. Press shares are steady and many of the companies have improved more or less. Mofussils to 467 1-2, Indians to 155, Berars to 570, Hingoles to 177 1-2 and Volkarts to 1040 and are steady at the rates. In Railway companies Tapty Valley shares are quiet at 425 XD and Prantej are in demand at 565. In miscellaneous companies Telephone are steady at 26, Badhams are steady at 144, Teachers at 615, Bombay Burmah at 6525 XD. Bombay Ice are quiet at Rs. 60, Kemps at 268 cum-dividend. In Mill shares Petits after touching 1765, closed quiet at 1750. Chinas have improved to 520, David's to 265, Standards to 220, Queen's to 525, City of Bombay's to 625, Morarjee to 1550, Sholapurs to 1670, Centrals to 1550, and Swadeshis to 620. Messrs Graves Cotton and Co's., Mill shares are more or less quiet at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		Is 3 15-16d
Bank Demand		Is 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight D. A.	Is 4 1-8d
Do	6 do do	Is 4 1-4d
French	3 do do	189 1-4
Marks	3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	128 3 4
Shanghai	30 " "	170 1-2
Japan	30 " "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash		98 10
1st Settlement		98 8

Money Market—Tone very steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready		9 12
Forward		
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		6 6
do. Forward		
Yellow Guserat, Ready		6 14
do. Forward		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		8 8
Forward		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready		
Forward		25 4 ta 25 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		

15 per cent. Mixed 43

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	5,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4'33	4'32	4'30	4'29
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**
4'28	4'28	4'28	4'28
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

May-June
4'27
plus 1

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

Bengals, H.-G. F. G.		Rs. 161	January
Bengals, M.-G. Fine		" 171	do.
Khandeish, M.G. F.G.		" 170	do.
Damanganm M G Fine		" 182	do
Akola	MGFG Fair staple	" 178	do.
Khamgaum			
Broach M. G. Good		" 205	March.

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	2,935
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Sept.	2,116,507
Shipments for the week, to Europe	Nil
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	100
Total	100

Shipments from 1st October to 3rd September :—

Europe	494,609
Japan	583,07
China	91,175
Coast Ports	11,427
Total	1,121,028
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	900
China, Japan and Coast Ports	125

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	2,345	Bales.
Wheat	38,973	cwts.
Linseed	7,352	"
Rapeseed	3,472	"
Gingellyseed	2,147	"
Poppyseed	3,577	"
Groundnuts	656	"
Castorseed	19,249	"
Rice	111,595	"
Myrabollams	8,850	"
Cottonseed	24,780	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhawnuggar 3 3-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 93 3 4
3 per cent Rentes 101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 85 5-8 ;
Bar Silver 24

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £37,500,030, decrease £100 000 ; Public Deposits £9 100,000, increase £2 200,000 ; Other Deposits £39,200 000, decrease £2,400,000 ; Other Securities £23,200,000, increase £300 000 ; Notes & Gold £33,100,000, increase £300 000 ; The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent of its liabilities.

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-2
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Sycee Gold old	23-11 "
Do New	23-11 "
Austrilian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 "
Bombay "	23-15 "
English Sovereigns	15-2 "
Dragons	15-1 "
Silver 17 Besterness	63-15 "
Do 17 1-4	64-0 "

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

MR. F. X. DE SOUZA, acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in August last, convicted Onkar Ramprotab and Ladworam Onkar of causing death by negligence and manufacturing powder in violation of the terms of the license, and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. An appeal to the High Court from the decision was heard on Wednesday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty.

Mr. Lowndes, with the Hon. Mr. L. A. Shah and Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said the facts of the case were shortly these. Certain women were at work on the 11th April last in a small half roofed building, which had been temporarily fired by and was in the possession of the first accused. The work on which they were engaged that day was the grinding of sulphur, and on their vicinity they and been employed in the same place to grind charcoal and saltpetre. The ultimate object was to manufacture gunpowder by mixing these various articles. On the 13th April, three of the women were working in that room were so severely hurt that they all died, and the accused were charged with having caused their death. The theory advanced by the prosecution was that there was stored in this building a quantity of gunpowder; that the burning of the women was caused by its explosion, and that their death was caused by the accused's rash and negligent act. Mr. Lounde had pointed out that this was not necessarily the correct theory. It might be equally true that the fire was due to a spark having fallen on certain gunny bags in the building. Both these bags became highly inflammable by reason of their having been used for the purpose of drying gunpowder in the factory belonging to the accused. There was nothing in the evidence that justified the acceptance of the first of these theories in preference to the other. On the contrary, the surrounding circumstances (if anything) favoured the second. The women, in their statements, did not mention any thing in the nature of gunpowder was stored in the building beyond the sulphur they were then grinding and the charcoal and salt-petre they had ground the previous day, that is nothing inflamable. Then again the building was only hired for temporary purposes, so their Lordships failed to see why gunpowder should have been stored there. In this state of things they proceeded on the hypothesis suggested by the defence, first, because it would appear that the prosecution had not discharged the burden of establishing the theory they considered best suited to their case, and secondly, because they thought there were circumstances which told in favour of the view put forward by Mr. Lowndes. Now, had it been that the fire was the result of a spark falling on gunpowder stored there, there would have been on explosion and numerous indentures of explosion. For instance those in the immediate locality would have heard the report and experienced the shock, and the medical examination would in all probability have discovered traces of the explosion on the bodies of the injured. After referring at some length to works on Medical Jurisprudence on this point, and after considering the evidence the learned Chief Justice said if the court accepted the theory put forward by Mr. Lowndes, it was in their opinion impossible not to hold that the first and second accused caused the death of the women by doing any rash or negligent act. Mr. Lowndes had correctly pointed out the error of the Sessions Judge in failing to perceive that, to impose criminal liability on the accused, it was necessary that death should be the direct result of a rash and negligent act of the accused, and that act must have been the proximate and efficient cause without the intervention of another's negligence. The Court further held that the charge against the accused under the Explosives Act of 1884 could not be sustained. Accused No. 2 was therefore acquitted. As regarded accused No. 1, their Lordships thought that the course adopt d by the Sessions Judge in adding the charge after the advocates on both sides had addressed the Court, and while he himself was addressing the assessors, was undesirable; for a conviction depended on facts not necessarily relevant to the main charge, and requiring a distinct line of defence. Moreover, the charge was so widely framed that their Lordships were by no means clear what the facts were on which the conviction was based. However, that might be, though the operation on which the women were engaged was the preparation of one of the ingredients of gunpowder, they were not satisfied that gunpowder was manufactured, so that they failed to see how the offence had been established. The conviction and sentence were reversed, and the fine was ordered to be refunded.

ROMANTIC CAREER.

STRANGE STORY OF THE MACEDONIAN CHIEF.

THE "New Free Press" publishes a life story of the sinister chief of the Macedonian revolutionists—Boris Sarafoff—who is quite the most romantic figure in Europe, one word from whom, it is said, could set the Balkans ablaze, so that he holds the peace of Europe in his hand. His hatred of the Turks was imbued at an early age through seeing his father and grandfather tortured, dragged off in chains to a dungeon, and exiled for fifteen years. At the age of fourteen he attacked, single-handed, the prison wherein his father and grandfather were confined, intending to liberate them; but he was flogged for his pains. The boy swore to devote his life to revenge himself on the Turks. He studied for this purpose, and became an officer of the Bulgarian army. Then in 1895 he formed a band of desperadoes to raid Turkish territory. Since then he has headed 384 raids into Turkey, each one being a most daring exploit. Marvellous adventures, foolhardy deeds, and hair-breadth escapes marked this period of his life, so that he became a hero of the Macedonians. Once he captured the Turkish town of Melnik with forty men, putting the garrison to flight. Many of his other achievements resembled this Sarafoff is familiar with hundreds of miles of tracks through forests and over the mountains of Turkey. His whole aim is the organisation of a vast rebellion, with the object of seizing Constantinople and overthrowing the dynasty and Turkish rule.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—September 8, at Howrah, the wife of John Oswald Booth, of a daughter.
CORYTON—September 3, at Bankipore, the wife of Richard W Coryton, of a son.
JACKSON—September 7, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major E M Jackson, 25th M L, of a daughter.
TWIDELL—September 6, at Darjeeling, the wife of J C Twidell, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—BALDREY—September 1, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, Gregory Lewis, to Mildred, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Baldrey, of Cotscamund.

DEATHS.

FRENCH—September 7, at Nagpur, Elise Vera, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs C French.
GUICHET—August 31, at Midlands, Landour, Ann Guichet, widow of the late C.P Guichet, aged 59 years and 7 months

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ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

Monuments made to order from any design.

A European representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS—off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.
OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water 8·57m., 8·27a. Low water, 1·32m., 2·44a.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at daylight.
Banks closed : Parsee holiday.
Rovers Association Football Tournament.

CRICKET

Presidency vs. Parsees (at Poona.)
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Oxford L. I.
B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Islam Gymkhana.
B.B. and C.I. Second XI vs. Telegraph C. C.
Cathedral Old Boys C. C. vs. Ralli Brothers C C.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water 9·33m., 9·10a. ; Low water, 2·29m. 3·23a.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Reunion and Mauritius will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 15 and 17 inst.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per steamer s.s. Mirloes Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 15th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia except South Australia per s.s. Ernest Simons will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Wednesday the 17th instant.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,420, among them the number of new admissions was 760, being classified as stated below, Hindoos 313, Mussulmans 185, Parsees 41, Christians 168, and other class 52, The average daily attendance was 78.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union a public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakad wady, Girgaum, to-day at 6-30 p.m., when Pandit Ram Bhaj Datta, B. A., L. L. B. Pleader, Chief Court, and President of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Panjab, will deliver a lecture on "Social Reform a problem" Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A., will preside.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first August last, there were 37 horses, 175 bullocks, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 35 horses, 118 bullocks, 3 cows, 2 buffalo, 1 she-goat and 15 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 41 horses, 112 bullocks 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 she-goat and 6 cases among dogs were discharged from the Hospital. One case among horses, 1 case among she-goats and 6 cases among dogs died during the month. The past and the following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—10 horses, 4 bullocks 2 buffaloes, 2 cows, 13 dogs, 2 geese, 5 parrots and 1 bird.

BRASS FOR GOLD.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dravup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, two Kathiawad women named Aval and Lukhmi were charged with attempting to cheat and with cheating Yeshuvant Luximon and three other persons. The evidences showed that the accused offered to sell to complainant so-called beads, which they represented were made of gold. While the complainant was examining the beads in the middle of the road, a crowd of people collected and this attracted the attention of a policeman, who went up and suspecting the beads were not genuine, had them tested by a goldsmith. It was then discovered that the beads were made of brass and not of gold. The accused were then searched and a large quantity of similar beads was found on them. The police made enquiries and subsequently ascertained that accused had cheated three other persons by selling them false beads. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to an accumulated terms of six months, rigorous imprisonment each.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Katherine De Souza and his brother Pascol Pedro were charged by Inspector Ariel Millan of the Abkari Department with selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Having received information that the accused were selling toddy in their hut at Mahim, Mr. Mc Millan sent a peon with marked coins to buy toddy from them. The accused sold toddy to the peon who in returns paid the marked coins to the first accused, who received them. The accused were then arrested and the marked coins recovered. The second accused, it appears, possessed a license to tap trees and draw toddy but not to sell it. He however, allowed his sister to sell the toddy he had tapped. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each. His worship further directed the amount of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the informant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara talao and Khumbharwada	1	1	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazgaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	5	5	88
Total plague deaths to date	120,015	99,315	
Same date last year	45	42	125

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Capt. O. Canapa, leaving for Naples and Genoa on Monday morning, 15th instant. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed Nos. 3 at 7-30 a.m. punctually for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers and native servants should be present at 8 a.m., sharp at the Disinfecting Shed, Prince's Dock, with all their baggages :—

FOR ADEN.

Major and Mrs W W Battiscombe	Mr Hajee Noor Mahomed, three ladies and two children
Mr D Bechardass	Mrs Jelebhabay and girl

FOR SUEZ—Mr S Dawood.

FOR NAPLES AND GENOA.

Most Rev Dr Bernard Archbishop of Verapoly	Lieut-Col Minchin and child
Right Rev Dr Bezingor Coadjutor Bishop of Quilon	Capt and Mrs W H Norman
Rev Father Angelus	Rev Father Joseph
Rev Father Bernardo	Sister Josephine
Mr N W Bagoyalensky	Miss Reitzel
Mr H Flacks	Mr K Ringger
Lieut-Col J Grove White	Capt G T Robinson
Mrs M Gilbert and three children	Mrs A. Schelling and two children
Rev R Hack	Mr O Schweizer
Lieut J Hunter, Mrs, Miss and two children	Rev and Mrs H S Surridge
Rev Father Loose	Rev Mother Teresa
	Capt Manuel d'Aguar Trigo
	Mrs and five children
	Sister Victorino
	W YORK.
Mr H Lowia	Mr H Peter

MADRAS TROOPS AND DELHI.

THE "Madras Mail" says:—Another grave injustice to the Madras Army! Amongst the troops detailed for the Delhi Manœuvres and Durbar, there is not a single Corps of Madras Infantry, although Bengal, Punjab and Bombay are all f

YOU ARE QUITE SAFE
IF YOU WEAR
THE PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
SUITING
MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED
BY
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

FLANNELS.
In light grey mixtures, plain and striped, at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped, at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue, Black, Grey, Khaki, &c. from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Re. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Re. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.

CHEVIOT TWEEDS
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 51 inches wide.

GREAT COATINGS!
(from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 51 inches wide,

Priced Samples of any Goods forwarded on Application.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all lines of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Bazaars &c.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £1,352,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans residents in India. For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.
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PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.
WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.
Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lock works, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR, DELHI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentlemen players. Those desiring to participate would obtain very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next. All Entries free.

FREE WHEEL.
BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.

	Rs. a. p.
DUNLOP COVER	14 0 0
DUNLOP AIR TUBE with valve	0 8 0
G. & J. COVER	13 0 0

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL-PLATING and all kinds of FINE WORKS be done at our own Factory at reasonable charges.
BEST ENGLISH CYCLES from ..... Rs. 175 0
LARGE STOCK OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.
VATUHA BROS.
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CAMP FURNITURE
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.
HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vita Debility, weakness, or incapacity, he is unhappy. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin Bladder, Kidneys. Treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGINN, M. D., 61 Dharamtala, Street Calcutta.

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Superior to any Imported in India.
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COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT GIG WITH REMOVABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikbona, 3,383 tons, Captain H J Willsher, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain T P Bobb, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain R J Morgan, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain J V Le Grand, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, two cabin and one deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 58 horses, 4 cabin and 78 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 5,167 tons, Captain C Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 17th August, Liverpool, via Marseilles, with a general cargo, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and his suite.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that the 3rd, 4th 5th, 8th 9th and 10th September 1902 should be recorded as full Weather-Working Days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Magnlala.....Capt G H Hewett, R N.....Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....
* Do No 101...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats.....
R I M S Clive .....Comdr A J G Piffard .....R I Marine
R I M S Canning .....Comdr R W W Gordon...In Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N.....Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Howsell.....Indian Marine
Margaritta.....Capt Baddeley.....Madras Pearl Fishery

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr T W Kemp .....Cruiser.
H M S Pomone .....Comdr H Jones, R N.....Cruiser
Tenasserim .....Receiving Hulk
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G J Baugh .....Indian Marine

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajiboy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pemba	289	Grand			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Kilwa	963	Hirst			M M & Co
Kargra	1478	Haddock			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Ikbona	3383	Willsher			M M & Co
Okhla	3438	Bulmer			M M & Co
Shirala	2455	Hardie			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Pachumba	541	Hodgson			M M & Co
Olympia	5467	Osborne	Liverpool, &c.		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Lord Kelvin	2222	Steel	Havre	2-9	M M & Co
B	Alcippo	537	Hayward	Hull	16-9	P M & Co
L	Mozaffari	1587	Maloney	Singapore	...8	P S N Co

30 Tons Crane.

Sultan	1781	Ahrens	Zanzibar	29-9	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	6-9	Shpr'd & Co
Kaveri	522	Ahmed			Do
Bahaduri	522	Fokkens	Karachi	13-9	Do
Ponnani	552	Mohmed	Bhownagar	13-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Deo Valduno	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-9	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Roberto	China	17-9	Rubattino Co
7	Naderi	1169	Little			B & P S N Co
8	Muki Maru	3 561	Yogi	Kobe	15-9	N Y Kaisha
10 & 11	Caledonia	3229	Gordon	London	18-9	P & O Co
12 & 13	Egypt	4178	Chellow	Aden	12-9	P & O Co
15	Bengloe	1993	Potter	London	20-9	T M & Co
16	Port Stephens	2551	Gray	Dunkirk	18-9	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	13-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Pachumba s	Hodgson	Basreh, Aug 30
12	Olympia s	Osborne	Glasgow, Aug 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Nurani s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c
	Canara s	3rd d	Calutt, &c
	Itaura s	Babb	Calcutta, &c

THE steamer Ikbona, Captain Willsher, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta, &c.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Olympia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Kangra, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9—Strs. Wardha, Brooks, Mauritius 23rd Aug; and Mutira, Jacobs, Calcutta 5th Aug.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 9—Str. Parulia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Arrived from
6	Tur O	Ba'oum
7	Chewatis	Rehoum
9	Cubna	Bombay
9	Mombasa	London
9	Rananthler	Bremen

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha left to day.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward Mail's left the 6th instant arrived at 1 a.m., to-day (Friday).

SINGAPUR, SEPT. 12.

The P. O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (Extra) left here this morning, and is due to arrive in Bombay on 23rd instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 12.

Mail steamer Oldenburg from Aden arrived.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Cussay is is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The Austro-In Lloyd's s. s. Austria from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapur on the 12 inst.

THE Fisio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay (to-day) the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—50 tons old iron Kallick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 cwl fvary Ebram Passia
Caledonia s—93 bales cotton, A Sooleyman 162 cwts Gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 80 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and sons, 75 bales skins R M Kooka, 9 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce; 14 cwt bees wax, 225 cwt Turmeric, S Kimatrai and Co; 193 cwt buffalo horns, Vully Vujan, 195 cwt buffalo horns J M Rahimtoo's
Bengloe s—109 rolls coir matting and 100 bundles door mats, R Sulleman Esmail 18 cwt old rubber, and 5 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 55 cwt deer horns, H Esmail:

FOR HULL.

Alappo s—5780 cwts cotton-seed, Halli Brothers; 1 00 cwts cotton seed 1010 cwts Myrabolams, Ebjee Omersey.
Lord Kelvin s—9,000 cwts wheat, Halli Brothers;

FOR DUNKIRK

Port Stephens s—190 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 277 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bengaloe s—375 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 2,002 cwt rapeseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lord Kelvin s—1,000 cwt linseed, 400 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—3 609 cwt gram, 2,090 cwt poppyseed, 11,0 6 cwt castorseed, 11,859 cwt mowrasseed, 4,017 cwt linseed, 4,0.7 cwt rapeseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales twist, C Eorabjee and Co; 100 bales twist, C Nadirgbax; 12 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 200 cwt sangoor, P F Talati; 36 cwt kismiss, and 17 cwts sangoor, Sam Yie and Co; 30 cwt drydsh, F M Rahimbhoy; 18 cwt dry fruit, S Dossabhoy and Co.
Muke Maru s—31 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cwt kissmiss, F Framjee Kawarana; 34 cwt kismiss, and 5 cwt resins, Yan Shun and Co; 250 cwt onions, A M Gangjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—20 bales twist, Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bhawanidass.
Muke Maru s—100 bales twist Talati and Co; 50 bales twist C Bhawanidass.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bacuco Ho Kiondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M and V.
83-02—Mulji C and V—Hachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others Dolphtary and F.
110-02—Little and Co—Gokuribhoy Morarjee and others vs Jairam Girgi—Ardeshir H Dalal and Co.
829-01—Mansukial D J and M—Govordhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Brown M and M.
389-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Harlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansukial D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford Bard Co.
867-00—Smitham Bacd N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford Bard Co.
424-01—Wadia and Gamadiaji—Ardeshir Spencer vs Fazul Peera Mahomed and other.—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
338-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Lunchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatimbai widow and others vs Ardool Sakar—Bishanbhoy Kanji G.
151-02—Thakurdas and Co—Jafferbhoy Hasam vs Suleman Gulam Hoosein—Arbuthnot and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Hafazjee Sirajee Nassarwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

301-2—Dikshit and D—Dhola Ji Hakimchand and another vs Bai Maribai widow and another—M R Vakil.—Part heard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

BOMBAY, 13th September 1902.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis P. Russell, having returned from leave, assumes Command of the Corps from the 11th instant.

2. The following men having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant and posted to No. 3 Company, Sub-Division:—No. 8.5 Gr. P. McGrath.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902.

OUR NEIGHBOURS IN SIAM.

SIAM coming daily more prominent in current politics, Mr. J. G. D. Campbell's new work on that country may be referred to advantageously. Mr. Campbell is one of his Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and was for two years Educational Adviser to the Siamese Government. He returned home some nine or ten months ago, and has since devoted his leisure to the preparation of an excellent record of the results of his study of the people among whom he went to labour. Mr. Campbell regrets that the man of leisure and cultivation, whether his tastes lie in the comparative study of manners and beliefs, or whether they take a more practical direction, does not think of paying a visit to Siam and gathering some of the rich harvest. Siam he considers a country second only to Japan in variety of interest. Few things, he thinks, can be more fascinating than to watch the flowing together of the two streams of Asiatic and Western civilisation, to see old landmarks gradually disappearing and new ones taking their place, and to speculate on what course the current will take in coming years. For Siam he claims an ancient civilisation and remarks that while in itself well worthy of study, it is doubly interesting now that it is being brought in contact with the dominant civilisation of the world, and it is possible to mark what portions of it are sufficiently healthy and robust to survive. It cannot wholly be westernised for nature has set up barriers that are not for man to break down, and the Asiatic will always remain Asiatic. But Mr. Campbell is not quite accurate when he says that in India we have "probably been led astray by a false sentiment and gone too far in the attempt to introduce European ideas and institutions". The native was left rigorously to himself, and any European ideas and institutions he has adopted have been voluntarily and in imitation of western methods rather than the outcome of interference on the part of the European. But Mr. Campbell feels strongly on the subject. Perhaps ten years' acquaintance with the oriental would have proved more enlightening than two, and he might not, after the lapse of the longer period, been inclined thus to ruminate: "With all their vices, with all their ignorance and superstitions, and with all their sufferings, were they not happier, nay, even if there be an end higher than happiness, were they not perhaps better before they came in contact with the European and his civilisation?" So, too, perchance in the western world when "wild in the woods the naked savage ran." An ape at large in the forest is happier and better than his twin brother at the Zoo.

We are glad to see that Mr. Campbell recognises that the European has a duty to the oriental in whatever country it may be. "We came originally and intend to stay in these countries from motives primarily of self-interest, and we are bound in turn to face the responsibilities towards the inhabitants that our presence entails on us." But we gather that Mr. Campbell would keep the missionary out of Siam. To change the religion of the Siamese it would be first necessary to alter his entire character and theory of existence. Doubtless, replies the missionary, but Mr. Campbell, with his ideas of uncivilised happiness, does not regard the change in the light in which the missionary does. Yet Siamese civilisation is probably of as ancient origin as Chinese. The fascination of archæological remains is, writes Mr. Campbell, enhanced when we reflect that the inscriptions and works of art may help to throw much light on a civilisation that has now wholly disappeared. Comparatively little in the way of investigation has yet been accomplished. And practically virgin fields present themselves for research—research which, it is anticipated, would sink into insignificance the questions so often occupying the attentions of antiquarians at home. At the same time Mr. Campbell discusses the modern aspect of Siam, remarking that it is with a Siamese Government that we have to deal and Siamese ideas and institutions which prevail. He feels that the more pressing question for the practical politician is to consider taking the country as it now is, what are to be our relations with it in the future. He recognises that the problem is a complicated one, for it is not merely that with which we have been so often confronted, of a savage or semi-civilised country lying adjacent to the boundaries of our own empire. What makes the future of Siam so particularly interesting is the fact that it is the one remaining "independent" state of tropical Asia. In reply to the question *Will* Siam retain its independence, Mr. Campbell quotes Mr. Kidd's "Control of the Tropics" where the author says: There never has been and never will be, within any time with which we are concerned, such a thing as good Government in the European sense of the tropics by the natives of these regions. The tropics will not therefore be developed by the natives themselves. However, we may be inclined to hesitate before reaching this view, it is hard to see how assent to it can be withheld in the face of the consistent verdict of history in the past and the unvarying support given to it by facts in the present. If there is any one inclined to challenge it, let him reflect for a moment, on the evidence on the one side, and the difficulty that will present itself to him of producing any serious facts on the other side."

Mr. Campbell's opinion as to French designs on Siam coincides with those of every other Britisher of note who is acquainted with the country. If we have not heard much of the Siamese question of late, he says, it is not that it is dead but only dormant. "France in the last decade has swallowed a great morsel of Siam—a somewhat indigestible one, it is true; but she has drawn to a nearer point of vantage and is only waiting for an opportune moment to spring upon her prey. She is in occupation of one of the principal Siamese ports, and refuses to evacuate it except on condition that the Siamese find it almost impossible to grant." Furthermore we are told the Siamese capital is full of French intrigues and it is a matter of notoriety that religion and philanthropy are often prostituted to political ends. Mr. Campbell's words merely corroborate what we have reiterated on the former occasions, that Siam is in the clutches of France. France has marked out Siam for her own, and notwithstanding all that we have recently heard to the contrary is merely awaiting a favourable opportunity to take formal possession. British officials hold all the high offices but their actions are closely watched by the French Colonial party anxious to force the hand of M. Delcasse. What Lord Milner said of Egypt is true of Siam "European skill is useless without European authority" and those who have studied Siam think she is not strong enough to govern herself. England does not want any Siamese territory. She prefers that Siam shall continue as a buffer state between Burma and French territory. Mr. Campbell makes a very sound suggestion, therefore, when he says that the only course open is for Siam to give British officers a real control in the conduct of her affairs, and in return to ask for British protection against outside aggression. It is Siam's only hope, but it would be impossible for a British Government to accept that responsibility without giving offence to France. Better, however, give offence to France in that manner than permit her to break the terms of her agreement with us in regard to the Menam valley. If that should occur, we should either have to put our pride in our pocket or prepare for eventualities of another kind. It is a subject upon which much has been written, and one contributor after another has urged his ideas of Britain's duty in Siam. Each has his own views except on this one point, which admits of little divergence of opinion, that it would be unwise for Great Britain either on political or commercial grounds to allow France a free hand to annex the country.

PROSPECTS IN GUJARAT.

PROSPECTS in Gujara are now as bright as they were formerly gloomy. Any sort of water famine or grass famine is out of the question. Lately enlarged tanks are full to the brim, there is a fine growth of fodder and the crops will be above the average. This is the change that has come over Guzarat through a fortnight's excellent rain of which the Meteorological Department seemed to have hardly any hope or prescience, content to croak over the weakness of the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea. Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts have each had more than an average fall of twenty-five inches of rain: cotton prospects are excellent in Broach District, Kathiawar and Native States. Reports from Surat are matters for congratulation. After this heavy rain, there is at present one of those breaks of fine weather during which officials and cultivators can rejoice in seeing the crops grow, as it were, before their eyes. Some persons say that the grass crop will be too coarse or too stunted that "kadbi" fodder will be poor and scanty, that "bajri" and allied grains are bound to suffer immensely from the drought which afflicted germination and later growth, that the time for rice has gone by, and that all still depends upon the advent of useful and heavy showers at the end of the current month. But the cultivator is hard to please if the "bajri" crop prospects do not satisfy him. There will be plenty of grass, plenty of "samo" or wild-rice, and there has been a splendid vitality, a marvellous recuperation of young crops withered apparently beyond all hope. The cultivator will have magnificent chances of tank and well irrigation, and he is already straining every nerve to keep pace with the recent turn in his fortunes. The better kind of rice, which is cropped later than inferior kinds, is being imported by rail in bundles of plants, a foot high, ready for immediate transplantation, and these plants look as healthy as possible in their new water-logged surroundings, giving promise of a fine harvest in less than two months. Young tobacco plants are thriving and there is every prospect that this crop too will do well. Much, of course, depends on future rain which will be needed after three weeks, but there is no reason to think that it will not come when it is wanted. There are rumours that in some places the excessive rainfall is rotting the young plants, and in others that there is little chance of the grass attaining respectable stature, but it cannot be expected that every corner of the province should be suited. There is still a great deal to do in the matter of coping with immigrants, in distributing dole and in dealing with thousands of relief workers who return home in search of congenial field work, often because their relief camp has been flooded out. But all these difficulties are being overcome by an efficient and patient organization which has never been relaxed for many months, and the closing scenes—as all sincerly hope—of a long famine period thrust upon us very forcibly the importance of realising how much has been done, and how willingly, by unrequited workers in a spirit of enduring courage and unselfish vigilance. It is easy to be brave in the heat of the battle, with a definite goal in sight; anyone can be a hero with a mad bull careering down the lane; but the most touching, the most pathetic, the most admirable part of, perhaps, the whole history of recent famine administration has been the perseverance, the tenacity, and the patience which at the beginning of the end—as Gujarat is hope—are still undaunted and unwearied, and were again preparing to meet every call, endure every hardship, and perpetrate every self-sacrifice.

MR. PAREKH AND BROACH.

A LETTER in another column shows how greatly misled even intelligent people have been in regard to the result of the Ankleshwar inquiry. Mr. Monteath fully justified his refusal to enquire into the allegations made by Mr. Parekh; but we are sorry he did not express himself with even greater force and plainness that the public might have learnt the true state of affairs. When it was shown to Mr. Pnerozeshah Mehta that the memorial of the Presidency Association, which he had signed, was founded on a misconception, he frankly owned himself in the wrong. Mr. Parekh could gracefully have done likewise with regard to his advocacy of certain persons in Broach. We can only think that the attempt to enlighten Mr. Parekh as to the cause he was championing was unsuccessful, for although a lawyer has no more choice of his clients than a doctor has of his patients, surely he need not carry his advocacy into the Legislative Chamber. Mr. Parekh ought to have been told that his speech and questions, to the ordinary reader, implied intimidation to the Collector and Mamlatdar of another inquiry. He ought to have been informed in addition *that there are in that part of the country* wealthy intriguers who have been striving by every agency in their power to secure some of the remissions intended for the poorer *cultivators. Broach being perhaps the richest* district in the presidency has a very large number of wealthy landlords. Side by side with them are poorer cultivators in a half dozen villages of the Broach taluka, whose crops were seriously damaged. None of the questions referred to them. Nor did the "philanthropic gentlemen" supposed to make life worth living in that part of the Presidency go near them—for the good reason that, in accordance with the usual practice, their claims for leniency had been fully met. The rest of the taluka enjoyed crops which were either normal or better than normal, and it was to some of the best villages of this tract that the agitators confined their operations. The agitation now sought to be set going is of the most factious kind, apparently for the sole object of producing another inquiry in order to annoy local officials. Government quite understand the position, and very properly declined through Mr. Monteath again to be drawn. Even the modified blame which Government cast upon the district staff after the close of the inquiry has not been for its good. With the coming of a bumper harvest, however, something will be done to restore the ordinary course of administration, and if there be cases in which departmental inquiry reveals crooked methods, the subordinates responsible will doubtless have to search for employment outside Government service.

THE HINDUS AND THE O. U. AUTHENTICS.

IN accordance with a suggestion made in these columns a few weeks ago, we are glad to state that it has been definitely decided that a representative team of the Hindu cricketers of the Presidency will meet the Oxford University Authentics' team next November in Bombay. The Hindus have made such a marked advance in the game of late years, that the announcement cannot fail to give satisfaction to cricketers of all classes. A representative Hindu team, with such players as Messrs. Bhands, Telang, Talpade, Baloo, Kirtikar, Sukhadia, and Pai, of local talent to select from, and a host of players above the average in the mofussil, chief among whom are Messrs. Bhaskar, Shivebankar, Savdas, and Somchand, can hardly fail to render a good account of itself against the visitors. This fixture will mark a new era in Hindu cricket-and one of the probable out-comes of the game will be the recognition of their claims to meet the Presidency and the Parsee elevens on equal terms.

THE University of Allahabad has this year awarded the Victoria-Jubilee M. A. and B. A. medals to Messrs. Bhura Lal Hiran, M. A., and Saroy Mal Bapna, B. A., B. Sc., who are both natives of Udaipur, State alleged to be backward in education.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LATOUCHE will leave Naini Tal for a ten days' trip in the hills towards the end of October, and will then proceed to Allahabad. He will remain at Allahabad until the time comes for proceeding to the Delhi Durbar, with the exception, of course, of any short excursions that he may find it desirable to make. The Lieutenant-Governor will probably go straight to Lucknow from Delhi.

THE appointment of a successor to Major Napier, Military Attache, Persian Legation, will be made by the Home authorities. The Government of India have submitted names for a final selection.

AMONG the Railway Surveys during the next open season will be the Minbu-Akyab Railway Survey. The party will examine the route by the Taunggup Pass and not by the Aeng Pass, the former being considerably lower than the latter.

AMONG other events interfered with by the Delhi Manœuvres and Durbar is the All-India Hockey Tournament. It has now been arranged that the Tournament shall be held at Allahabad in the week following the Durbar, this date having been fixed for the convenience of regiments present at Delhi.

IN Turin there was recently a meeting of husbands who were weary of the married state. A banquet was given, and the chairman, Signor Chiavasso, made a long speech, in which he urged the Prime Minister to hasten the introduction of new divorce laws.

J. MACKIMM, a European or Eurasian employee of Raja Rampal Singh, met with a violent death recently. It is understood that he ventured too near a "must" elephant which had broken loose and was killed by the animal. Before he went to Kalakankar Mackimm was an occupant of the Allahabad poorhouse.

THE Russian authorities are at last directing their attention to the illegal emigration of peasants who are smuggled over the frontier by agents of Bremen steamship companies. One agency alone in two summer months of 1901 enticed over 12,000 peasants to take passage to the United States. It is proposed to legalise and facilitate this emigration and direct it through Libau.

As already stated, the Rani of Partabgarh (Rajputana) was presented with a Coronation gold medal by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. We are informed that Her Majesty, with characteristic thoughtfulness, made all the arrangements for the visit of the Rani, who is of course "parda nashin," to Buckingham Palace. The Rani made a private entry and was given a place from which she might see the review of the Indian and Colonial troops in perfect seclusion. Afterwards Her Majesty with her own hands decorated the Rani with the medal.

As at present arranged the exhibition of service guns and projectiles, which it is intended to have at the Delhi Coronation Assemblage, will not really be a complete and comprehensive collection of ordnance, but will merely comprise various miscellaneous modern guns more or less representative in type, to be placed at suitable points of vantage for the sake of general effect. As a matter of fact, India is not so marvellously up to date in ordnance that an exhibition at Delhi, designed to illustrate for popular instruction the very latest improvements and inventions in scientific gunnery, would be quite practicable at present.

THERE seems to be an impression abroad that the new issue of postage stamps in India bearing King Edward's effigy is to be limited to stamps of the smaller values. This is erroneous, and is no doubt due to the fact that at present only quarter, half, and one anna stamps of the new issue are obtainable. The fact is there is such a sudden and overwhelming demand from all parts of the British Empire for new issues of Colonial stamps with the King's head, that Messrs. De La Rue, the official purveyors can only supply the various requirements gradually. In these circumstances it was thought best by the Indian postal authorities to start with the stamps of the lower values, because these are in the widest and most popular use. The others, however, will certainly follow as soon as they can be supplied. It should, at the same time, be understood that the existing stocks of Victorian postage stamps are not going to be wastefully destroyed. They will be issued "pari-passu" with the King Edward stamps until exhausted.

As the plague inoculation doctors who are coming out from England to the Punjab will probably be unacquainted with the history of the epidemic in the Province, and with the circumstances under which the present policy of plague prevention has been evolved through its various stages, Mr. C. J. Hallifax, General Secretary to the Local Government, is bringing out for the special benefit a comprehensive, and at the same time

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

VICE-CONSUL AT MITROVITZA.

DARDANELLES QUESTION DEFERRED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has granted an exequatur in connection with the establishment of Russian Vice-Consulate at Mitrotza. As mentioned on the 5th inst. the Porte was disinclined to acquiesce in the matter. The Porte has also promised protection against the Albanians. Russia withdraws her demand for the passage of her torpedo boats through the Dardanelles.

OUTRAGE ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

FRENCHMAN BADLY INJURED.

French railway employes have been robbed killed by Chinese between Peking and

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

HEAVY RAIN AND HAILSTORMS.

GRAIN AND FRUIT RUINED.

GREAT LOSSES TO HOP GROWERS.

Heavy rains have blighted the harvest in England acres of grain have been ruined. The potato ase is spreading.

A hailstorm occurred on Wednesday and wrought rmous havoc, among the fruit and hops in Kent. damage to hops in one parish in Mid Kentalone, imated at one hundred thousand pounds.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Cholera in Egypt is increasing. There were 1350 cases yesterday. There have been 20,328 cases 16,209 deaths since the 15th July.

CCIDENT ON A P. AND O. STEAMER.

STEAM PIPE BURSTS.

TEN MEN INJURED.

The main steam pipe on the Peninsular and ental s. s. "Borneo" burst at Woolwich during ination. The Company's surveyor, the Assis- Works Manager and eight others were injured are in hospital.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

he following appointments to command have officially announced :—

IRST ARMY CORPS :—Major-General Paget and or-General Bruce Hamilton command divisions. eral Plumer commands the Infantry Brigade or-General Elliot Wood commands the En- ers.

ECOND ARMY CORPS :—Major-General Charles x commands a Division.

olonel Frankiyn commands the Infantry Brigade olonel D. A. Scott commands the Engineers. olonel Grierson, Chief of the Staff. olonel Barker is Assistant Adjutant-General. olonel C. J. MacKenzie is Assistant Quarter- ter General.

HIRD ARMY CORPS :—General W. Knox com- ds the Artillery.

ajor-General J. Maxwell is Chief of the Staff. t.-Col Sir H. Johnson is Assistant Adjutant- eral.

IFTH ARMY CORPS :—Colonel E. S. Browne mands Infantry Brigade.

t.-Col. W. G. Crole Wyndham and Lt.-Col. C. ter are Assistant Adjutants at Colchester and tham.

THE BOER GENERAL'S DEMANDS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

THE PURCHASE OF FARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

A cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, 11th instant says :—

The press in London is practically unanimous in approval of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude at day's conference with the Boer Generals. Even "Daily News" admits that the Generals laid selves open to the retort of trying to get behind Vereniging settlement and adds that the settle- t was a mere rough draft which must be filled in a free constitution.

The concensus of opinion in America is that Mr amberlain has met the extraordinary demands in a yet conciliatory spirit and conceded all that could conceded.

The Paris "Figaro" is of opinion that the conference ays that the race struggle is not over.

The "Rappel" thinks Mr. Chamberlain would have better not to have received the Generals if he determined to grant nothing.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated Lon. the 10th inst., says :—Throughout the interview the Boer Generals De Wet was rather querulous. Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denied that powers being taken to acquire portions of the Boer s for the colonisation of the prisoners who returning as fast as possible.

The same correspondent cabling on the 11th says:— the interview of the 5th instant, Mr. Chamber- promised De Wet that he would ask Lord Mil- to transfer the farms bought by the Government.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERALS IN HOLLAND.

A CIVIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Boer Generals had a civic reception in sterdam yesterday, De Wet and Botha announced at they had come to seek help for the widows and phans ;which they did not believe would be thcoming in England.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE INVITATIONS TO MUTINY VETERANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

It is notified in connection with the forthcoming Delhi Coronation Durbar that the Government of India have under consideration the feasibility of inviting all the mutiny veterans, both British and Native, to the Durbar. Before arriving at any decision on this point, however, Government desire to ascertain, if possible, the number of such veterans as are in possession of Mutiny Medals. Veterans fulfilling the above condition, who would like to attend the Durbar if opportunity were offered to them, are, therefore, requested to send in their names and address at once to the local Government or administration in whose jurisdiction they are residing.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Mr. G. F. T. Power, C. S. Madras, is gazetted additional member of the Legislative Council, vice Mr. Dunnergue, permitted to resign his seat.

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD SUBORDINATES.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

A new scale of pay for the subordinate staff of the Indian Marine dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpore has been sanctioned by the Government of India with the reservation that the present incumbents are to suffer no loss of pay thereby but are to continue to receive the rates already authorised in cases where that rate is more than the pay shown for same appointment in new scale.

As now settled there will be five classes, the first on Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of forty rupees to Rs. 600 for chief builders, the second on Rs. 350 rising by increments of ten rupees to Rs. 400 for Bombay foundry and boiler-maker foreman and Bombay draughtsman, the third on Rs. 250 rising by increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350 for builders' foreman and electrician, and also for Kidderpore foundry and boiler-maker foreman, the fourth on Rs. 200 rising by increments of 10 rupees to Rs. 250 for assistant boiler-makers and foreman of ship-fitters and also for Kidderpore draughtsman, and the fifth on Rs. 200 for master sail makers and on Rs. 150 for master rigger at Bombay and boatswain at Kidderpore.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE ELPHINSTONE.

REWARDS FOR LASCARS.

A bonus of one months' pay has been sanctioned by the Government of India to eight of the native crew of the Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone in recognition of their conduct during the cyclone encountered lost May.

THE INDIAN MARINE DIRECTORSHIP.

The duties of the Director of Indian Marine will be carried on at Bombay by Captain W. Chandler, R.I.M., and at Calcutta by Commander de Berry during the absence of the officiating Director on two months' leave.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

As at present arranged the Chitral relieving column leaves Chakdara on the 26th idem, the tribesman along route will, at time reliefs are carried out, be engaged in harvesting operations, but apart from this they are now so used to seeing the annual movement of troops that it is unlikely they will give trouble.

LEAVE FROM SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Finlay, officiating Financial Member is gazetted for two years' combined leave from the 15th proximo.

GOLD RESERVE.

The total gold reserve invested in Consols is now over 3 1-9 million sterling.

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Baluchistan and the sub-divisions of Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur-Isore and Hyderabad (Deccan) are now the only regions in the whole of India which are still at all seriously behind in the matter of the total rainfall since the commencement of the monsoon. Everywhere else the total received is equal to or approaching the normal.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Of the officers placed on special duty at the Delhi Durbar, Mr. Gupta will be in charge of the Native Press camp, Mr. Hughes Buller will be special assistant to the Foreign Secretary, and Captain Pinney will take charge of the Maskat Camp as well as of Visitors Camp No. 2

The following officers are deputed from the various provinces and administrations for duty under Foreign Deptt. at the Delhi Durbar.

Madras : Mr. A. R. Knapp.
Bombay : Capt F. W. Wodehouse.
Bengal : Mr. E. C. Ryland.
United Provinces : Mr. H. I. Morgan.
Punjab : Mr. R. E. Younghusband.
Burma : Mr. B. S. Carey.
Assam : Major A. E. Woods.
Central Provinces : Mr. H. A. Playfair.
Hyderabad : Mr. L. M. Crump.
Mysore : Mr. C. L. S. Russell.
Central India : Mr. E. V. Gabriel.
Rajputana : Capt. R. B. Berkeley.
Baluchistan : Capt. A. B. Daw.
North-West Frontier Province : Capt. B. C Waterfield.
Kashmir : Capt. F. McConaghey.
Foreign Dept : Capt. D. L. Mallaby ; Mr. Gupta ; Capt. J. C. D. Pinney ; and Mr. R. Hughes Buller.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The Transport Pentakota arrived at Honkong to-day.

EXEQUATUR RECOGNISED.

The appointments are recognised by Government of Mr. Hayat-Hi as Japanese Consul, Bombay ; and of Mr. Dinshaw as acting Portuguese Consul at Aden.

MURDER AT SINGAPORE.

FRENCHMAN SENTENCED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 12.

The Frenchman Goin, who murdered a rikshaw puller at Singapore on the 6th July last, has been sentenced to death.

STEAMER WRECKED ON THE MALDIVES.

The steamer Nithsdale, belonging to Messrs McKill and Company, of Glasgow, has been wrecked on the Maldive Islands.

[The Maldives are a large group of small islands lying almost abreast of Ceylon, and about 400 miles away from Dundra Head.

The s. s. Nithsdale is a steel screw steamer of 2,234 registered and 3,478 gross tons. She was built at Newcastle in 1900 by Messrs. Tyn and Company. She is under the command of Captain G. Hadden. Her dimensions are 335 feet length, 48 breadth and 24-7 feet depth. She belongs to the McKill Steamship Company, Glasgow.]

CHOLERA AT HODEIDA.

A BOMBAY Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday, states :—The following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 12th September is published for general information :—

"British Consul at Hodeida reports outbreak of cholera at Hodeida. Seven attacks, five deaths. Venice Sanitary Convention imposed on vessels from Hodeida at Aden and Perim."

DISASTER ON THE MADRAS LINE.

MAIL TRAIN RUNS INTO A BREACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 12.

An accident of an appalling character occurred on the North-West section of the Madras railway at 3 o'clock this morning between 196 and 205 miles from Madras.

The mail train which left Madras yesterday at 6-45 p.m. for Bombay, is reported to have run into a big breach caused by heavy rain in the early part of the night. The train was exceptionally heavy and carried the English mails and a number of passengers.

One third class bogie carriage and the chief guards van at the end of the train are the only ones said to be standing on the slant on the bridge. No definite particulars have been received yet as to the fate of the rest of the train and the greatest anxiety is felt.

The officials of the Madras railway left by special train at 11 a.m. for the scene of the accident.

THE WEST INDIES' DISASTERS.

ISLAND DISAPPEARS.

AMERICAN VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 10th inst., states :—

The Admiral commanding the French squadron in the West Indies reports that the Island of Bermeja in the southern portion of the Gulf of Mexico has suddenly disappeared, undoubtedly as a result of volcanic action. The volcanoes in Mexico, Yucatan, and Guatemala are very active at present.

Sir Nevile Lubbock, chairman of the West India Committee, says that St. Vincent is practically played out. Nothing but sugar could ever make it thrive and there is no possibility of it being ever able to grow sugar again.

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE GERMAN OFFICERS.

The London correspondent of the "Standard" report that Lord Roberts has made a most favourable impression on the officers of the German Army.

THE VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. Walter Lawrence, Lord Curzon's Private Secretary, dined yesterday with their Majesties at Balmoral.

THE TIPPERA SUCCESSION.

Considerable feeling exists in Bengal over what is known as the Tippera succession case, and it is hoped that the Viceroy will decide the question in such a manner as to ensure the preservation of the family custom.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

A European named Arthur Kiernander committed suicide here yesterday by taking two tolas of opium and drinking it dissolved in liquor. He had committed theft and forgery in respect to documents belonging to his relatives.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

CONVEYANCE BY SPECIAL TRAIN.

Owing to landslips on the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, the English Mails from Darjeeling district missed connection, but the Postmaster-General made arrangements with the Bengal-Nagpur railway to run a special train to Bombay in thirty hours, so as to catch the English Mail Steamer to-morrow afternoon.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

The bulletin issued at Darjeeling at 8 a.m. to-day reads :—Lieutenant-Governor has passed a good night ; dysenteric symptoms are less acute ; his strength is maintained, and he is feeling better generally.

Another bulletin issued this afternoon says :—Progress maintained.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT SINGAPORE.

WARNING TO VESSELS CALLING THERE.

The following telegram has been received from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements :—There is scarcity of water at Singapore, warn vessels from Indian ports for Singapore direct, to fill up before starting.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Barwick has six months' extension of leave at home.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. J. Robinson Milne, I. M. S., is posted to Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Waeo frontier Militia corps and Military Police battalions commanded by military officers are engaged in military operations in conjunction with regular troops they shall come under the orders of the general or other military officer commanding in the field.

Lieutenant St. John, 40th Punjab Infantry and F. Turner R. E., are appointed A. D. C. and Intelligence Officer, respectively, to Major General Creagh, commanding the China force.

Colonel Glennie is confirmed and Brevet Colonel S. Grant is appointed Chief Engineer M. W. S.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT vs. COLABA VILLA.

THE Rovers Association Tournament opened yesterday evening. Fourteen teams have entered, and the first to meet were the Cheshire Regiment and a local team calling themselves Colaba Villa. There was a large attendance of spectators, when the game started. The Cheshires having the band stand goal at their backs, early attacked and about ten minutes from the opening scored the first goal. Maintaining the pressure they added another as the result of pretty play in front of goal and directly afterwards scored as the result of a corner. Thereafter the Villans travelled to the other end, but after the ball had gone out, the Cheshires were back in front of the Colaba goal and a good shot registered the fourth goal. The points had been registered by James, Whitehead, (2) and Madden. At half time the Cheshires were still pressing.

On the resumption, play was even for a brief spell, but the Cheshire's early took up the attack again, and after sending by another shot was sent over the bar. Directly afterwards Whitehead dribbled up and sent in a straight one which the Colaba keeper saved well. The pressure was continued, but the Villans played up better than in the earlier part of the game, and the attack was for a long time defeated. A corner to the Cheshire's was fruitless, and a subsequent effort ended in the ball going over. A penalty against the Cheshires in midfield gave the local team a chance to invade, but the ball was quickly back again in front of their goal. After one shot had been kept outs another was successful, the fifth point being registered for the Cheshires, just on time, the Cheshire came down again and as result of smart play Whitehead sent in the sixth goal. Result :—

Cheshire Regiment	6 goals.
Colaba Villa	(nil).

The following were the teams : Cheshire Regiment : goal, Sheldon ; backs, Raney and Dale ; half-backs, McKnei, Basquill, Preston ; forwards, Jervis, James, Whitehead, Bell and Madden. Colaba Villa, Goal, Westfield ; backs, A. Gause, and Speechly ; half-backs, Sawham, Jones and ; forwards, Rysell E. Game, Westwcol ; and Watson.

Referee, Mr. C. M. Ross.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Presidency having lost seven wickets overnight for 175 runs, continued their innings this morning in bright weather, Cheetham the not-out being accompanied to the wickets by Drysdale. The bowling was in charge of Pavri and Mistri.

Runs came at a fair pace, Cheetham doing most of the scoring. With the total at 186, however, Drysdale fell to a catch off Mistri and Lumsden succeeded, With an addition of four runs to the total, Cheetham was bowled by Pavri when only three short of his century, having played magnificent cricket.

Walcott the last man joined Lumsden, and the 200 went up after half an hour's play, Lumsden driving Pavri finely for three.

At 210 Bulsara relieved Pavri, the two last men showing a determined opposition. Walcott treated the new bowler with scant respect, making two hits to the boundary off his last two deliveries.

The 220 going up, Pavri took over the ball again from Bulsara, and the change had immediate effect Walcott being bowled, and the innings closing for 220.

Seventy-two runs behind, the Parsis commenced their second innings at half-past twelve, sending in Colabawala and Modi to oppose the bowling of Greig and Deas. Five runs were realised off Greig's first over ; but in the following over that bowler had his revenge, clean bowling Mody with the total at 8. Meheromji succeeded and from the next ball Greig in attempting to stop a hard drive from the new batsman, injured his hand and had to retire, his place in the field being taken by the Parsi Captain, Pavri. The latter was applauded for his sportsmanlike action.

After a couple of overs Greig, having had his hand attended to, was able return, but was unable to resume bowling, Cheetham going on instead. With the total at 13, Colabawala was bowled by Cheetham. Darawalla was next in, and after twenty-five minutes play, the second decade went up, both batsmen playing a cautious game. The third decade was hoisted after forty minutes' play, the wicket at this stage being the slowest during the game.

The batsmen getting set, Sale relieved Deas with the total at 40, and ten runs later Greig took over the ball from Cheetham. After the sixth decade went up as the result of nearly an hour and a quarter's play, the rate of rungetting became slightly brisker, Meherhomjee who up to this had been playing a quiet game on opening his shoulders to both Greig and Sale. This brought on Cheetham for Greig while Deas relieved Sale. A few overs later Edwardes took over the leather from Cheetham but these changes had no effect, both batsmen being still together when the bell went for tiffin and the arrears having been wiped off for the loss of two wickets.

Resuming after tiffin, the two not outs were opposed by Cheetham and Deas. The hundred went up after half an hour's play. At 110 Field displaced Cheetham and the change a few overs later took effect, Mehechomjee being bowled by the new bowler for 51 compiled by a faultless innings.

Mistri now joined Daruvalla. With the total at 124, Greig took over the ball from Deas and twelve runs later Mistri was finely caught by Deas off Field. Chinoy succeeded but after making three was bowled by Greig.

Pavri was next in and with Daruwalla carried the total to 159 when he was bowled by Greig. Kanga followed, the bowling now being in charge of Deas and Greig. The last batsman only survived a few balls, being caught by Field off Greig without any increase to the total.

Bapusola took his place but with the total at 161 fell to a catch by Lumsden off Greig. Umrigar followed and remained in until the total reached 175 when he, too, fell to a catch of Lumsden off Greig. Bulsara followed and was bowled immediately by Greig, the innings closing for 175.

The Presidency started their second innings at half past five, having just a quarter of an hour's batting, and requiring 104 runs to win. Lumsden and Drysdale opened the batting, the opposing bowlers being Pavri and Mistri. With 12 up Lumsden was bowled by Pavri. Edwardes succeeded, but before the bell went Drysdale was caught at the wicket off Pavri, two wickets being down for 17.

PARSIS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Colabawalla, b Deas	3	b Cheetham	4
Mistri, c Greig, b Cheetham	36	b Deas, b Field	14
Mody, c and b Greig	0	b Greig	0
Meherhomjee, c Deas, b Sale	89	b Field	61
Daruwalla, hit wicket b Cheetham	9	not out	64
Kanga, b Cheetham	2	c Field, b Greig	0
Pavri, c Cheetham	1	b Greig	9
Chinoy, b Cheetham	0	b Greig	3
Bapasola, c Cheetham, b Greig	8	c Lumsden, b Greig	5
Umrigar, c Edwardes, b Greig	3	c Lumsden, b Greig	4
Bulsara, not out	2	b Greig	0
Extras	2	Extras	17
Total	148	Total	175

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second innings	
Lumsden, not out	10	b Pavri	3
Drysdale, c Kanga, b Mistri	2	c Kanga, b Pavri	12
Edwardes, b Mistri	1	not out	1
Field, c Kangs, b Bulsara	0		
Greig, c Kanga, b Umrigar	39		
Cheetham, b Pavri	97	Did not bat.	
Sale, b Bulsara	31		
Sprot, b Mistri	4		
Furber, c Umrigar, b Pavri	6		
Walcott, b Pavri	18		
Extras	12	Extra	1
Total	220	Total (for 2 wkts)	17

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

First Innings.	O.	B.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Greig	12	5	31	2	3		17	4	35	7
Deas	16	—	49	5	2		26	12	29	—
Cheetham	25	—	49	4	1		18	6	41	1
Field	5	—	17	1	—		10	—	33	2
Sale	4	—	15	1	1		7	1	17	—
Edwardes	—	—	—	—	—		7	—	3	—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bulsara	19	4	48	2
Bapasola	9	1	24	0
Mistri	26	9	61	4
Umrigar	10	1	40	1
Pavri	15	4	35	3

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that one and half lakhs of rupees out of the two lakhs allotted in this year's estimates for camps-of-exercise and instruction in the four commands are to be reserved for the Delhi manœuvres during the coming winter.

Forty more 303 maxim machine guns have been ordered from Home by the Government of India.

A special allowance for the provision and maintenance of general mess property in the India Army Nursing Service has been sanctioned by the Government of India at the rate of fifty rupees for each lady nurse on appointment including those already in the service and twelve rupees annually afterwards.

Government have sanctioned the following grants to Lieutenant-Generals of commands for the Delhi Durbar : Rs. 9,000 for the Punjab, Rs. 7,000 for Bengal, Rs. 8,000 for Madras and Rs. 6,000 for Bombay.

The Government of India have expressed their readiness to receive this trooping season all the three Howitzer Batteries and the artillery brigade divisional staff.

It is notified that the 7th, 9th, and 14th Madras Infantry are to be mustered, out at Saugor, Bangalore and Bellary, and linked class regiments of Sikhs and Punjabi, Hindus and Mahomedans formed in their stead with centre at Bangalore, the change to take effect next month.

Major Duke as Agency Surgeon, Meshed, on one year's leave, has left Harkness.

1st North Staffords is posted 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE War Office has decided to delegate to General Officers Commanding Army Corps Districts the authority now vested in the Adjutant-General to deal with cases relating to the retention of warrant officers in the Service beyond the period fixed for discharge.

THE following companies of Royal Garrison Artillery have been selected to undergo a course of Coast Defence practice during the ensuing cold season : No. 65 Company (late No. 6, Western Division), at Bombay ; No. 75 Company (late 33 Southern Division) at Calcutta.

Of the various programmes of Relief movements in India, only the Native Infantry Reliefs remain unannounced ; and the publications of these, understand, may be expected next week.

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER, 12.

The events in to-day's Assault-at-Arms were very interesting for most of the British Officers' competitions. A cup was purchased from the entrance money collected, Various competitions with lances for both Europeans and Natives were especially good, this year's teams in many instances carrying all four pegs repeatedly.

The Victoria Cross race caused considerable amusement, and the dexterity of the competitors in dismountingand picking up dummy and riding off, was greatly applauded.

The Tug-of-War final among the Native troops was one of thebest of the events on the Race Course; it lasted for nearly 8 1-2 minutes,each side alternately drawing nearly all their opponents over the crease. Finally the 7th Bombay Pioneers succeeded in pulling their opponents, when both teams collapsed on the ground. The winning team was composed of Sikhs, Punjabis, and Mahomedans and one Afghan. The 23rd Bombay Rifles' team who lost, were composed of Jats, Punjabi, and Mahomedans.

The Driving Competition was a very fine display, four teams competed, The 75th Field Battery received 40 marks, the 29th and the 45th, 43 marks, and the 40th 49, marks, The final now lies between the 40th and the 45th and will be decided to-morrow.

Physical Drill with arms was performed by the Shropshires and was carried out remarkably well. The Musical Ride of the 1st Bombay Lancers, the Royal Field Artillery musical drive, and a capital display by the Gymnastic Staff concluded the day's events. All through the afternoon Sir Robert Low and staff were present. To-morrow the tournament will come to an end and prize to winners will be given away.

The following were the results :—

Tent Pegging with sword : Duffedar Mahomed Hatum, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent Rs. 20; Duffedar Talsing, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10 ; Duffedar Abdul Haffiz Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry Rs. 5.

Tent Pegging by sections with lance : The event was won by the 29th Battery E, F. A. Rs. 50.

The same event for Native troops was won by the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent Rs. 32.

The Victoria Cross race :—Sergeant Walker E Battery R. H. A. Rs. 30 ; Bombardier Hartshow 62nd R. F. A. Rs. 15 ; Bombardier Hinton, 29th R. F. A. Rs. 10.

Several other competitions were also held :

In Lemon Cutting the prize was won by Lieutenant and Riding Master Aherne. The prize is a silver cup.

Tent Pegging with lance was won by Captain Orr, 2nd Lancers Hydrabad Contingent.

Tent Pegging with swords was won by Captain Ellwood, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Heads and Posts was won by Lieutenant Denning, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Tent Pegging with lance was won by Ressalda r Ramchander Rao, Mahdidk, 1st Bombay Lancers. That same officer also won the first prize in Tent Pegging with sword,

Heads and Posts was won by Ressaldar Saidulla Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers.

In Sabres, the prize was won by Jemadar Saik Dadu Hayat 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

GUJARAT NOTES.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Wednesday says :—Famine conditions and bad prospects have prevented any great doings of late, but there has been some attempt at keeping up usual festivities of the monsoon.

The cricket match at Ahmedabad against Kaira was a distinct success : Ahmedabad made over 200. Hills (30) Rendall (47), Wooldridge (68), and Kaira, for whom Sladen played the only decent innings, were out for under 100. The bowling of Messrs. Sinclair and Taleyarkan lacked sting, and the Ahmedabad batsmen made plenty of runs off it, considering the heat of the sun. On September 1st, a scratch team from Ahmedabad went to play a return match with Kaira and obtained a victory on the first innings by a narrow margin. Things looked gloomy for Ahmedabad on the second innings when 8 wickets fell for 29 runs, but Rendall and Allison made a good stand and saved the day. Rendall played a fine innings of 48 not out. Mr. Sinclair bowled well for Kaira, but his deliveries have not the pace and devil of former years. On September 13 and 14, Ahmedabad are to visit Rajkot, and though they cannot send quite their best team, it will be a good match. When one thinks over the fiasco in the Presidency match at Bombay, it seems obvious that strong bats in mofussil stations would give a better account of themselves on the Bombay wicket than some of the Committee's selections. But it is a long journey for Ahmedabad civilians or soldiers to visit Poona and show what they can do ! Sergeant Hills is still bowling well and might be tried for the Presidency if he maintains his present form, as long as the Bombay and Poona Gymkhana settle matters, the best team will not be discovered, much less selected.

Ahmedabad played Kaira at lawn tennis and Badminton, and on the whole triumphed, though the visitors considering their numbers made a bold show.

The Handicap lawn tennis singles were won by Mr Skipwith (owes 40), the best of the local players and a performer above the average, who would trouble the Bombay and Poona representatives. Capt. Wooldrige (owes 40) made a good fight of it in the final.

Mr. Rendall heads the batting averages with an average of about 33, and Sergeant Hills has been the most successful bowler. At present both Kaira and Ahmedabad are unpleasantly sulky but it is hoped that the Rajkot team will pay Ahmedabad a visit on their return from Bombay at the end of this month.

There has been a lot of fever lately, but everybody is more than delighted to know that the tanks are full and that shooting prospects are excellent and that grass is no longer Rs. 16 per thousand bundles. It is to be hoped that duck, snipe, and quail will abound, and that this year's record will be a reminiscence of former years—in every respect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 12TH.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Bushire, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable to Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable to Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Saint.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable to Guadaloupe Molo St. Nicolas interrupted.

Cable to Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Bangoula (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or Cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addresses deposit their code books. with the authorities at those places.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Manyuen.

In view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable companies concerned that they had decided to discontinue with effect from 1st October next all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegram to and from the troops stationed in those countries.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude 5 Hours 1 for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	12	30 p.m.	5	30
Teheran	12	2	55 a.m.	11	14
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th Sept., 1902.

From	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	0	24	0	5
Karachi	0	10	0	2
Madras	0	33	0	3

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance and wribes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Grace Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exeter, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and a head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

HEARTY WELCOME IN BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE FOR JAIPUR.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, which had been chartered by his Highness Sir Madho Sing Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Jaipur, for his voyage to England, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with the Maharaja and his retinue on board. His Highness landed at the Apollo Bunder at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was accorded a hearty welcome by Marwari merchants of Bombay as well as by a large number of notabilities, who had specially arrived from Jaipur to meet the Maharaja in Bombay. The pavilion at the Bunder, was very attractively decorated with festoons of flowers and leaves and flags and bunting of variegated colours. The pillars were draped in coloured muslin while the entire pavement of the pavilion was covered with rich Persian carpets. Plants in pots were arranged about the shed while silk hangings and palm leaves beautified the interior of the pavilion. A portion of the shed was enclosed with silk hangings for the private reception of his Highness, in case he was disposed to give an audience to any of those who had assembled on the Bunder. About twenty Pundits who had been brought from Jaipur assembled on the steps of the pavilion, which was shaded with a silken canopy, and here these Pundits recited "mantras" and offered rice, flowers, milk and cocoanuts to the sea. There was also a god, adorned with flowers, and near that Deity was placed a gadi for the Maharaja to sit and worship. The hour appointed for the landing of the Maharaja was 11 o'clock and by that time the Bunder pavilion was packed with an assemblage of about a thousand people. A large number of spectators also assembled outside the shed to get a glimpse of his Highness. Amongst the notabilities who had arrived in Bombay from Jaipur to greet their Maharaja were : Thakore Bahadur Singh, Thakore Davie Singh, Thakore Sodyal Singh, Thakore Ramnath Singh, Thakore Barisal, Kamar Sonat Singh, Thakore Chatursingh, Thakore Pertab Singh, Devan Pundit Jainathji, Pundit Dange Persad and Kumar Phool Singh. H. H. The Maharaja of Kishengar had also arrived in Bombay to meet the Maharaja of Jaipur on landing.

With the booming of guns, the steamer Olympia was signalled at 5 o'clock in the morning and about an hour after she cast anchor off Apollo Bunder. The vessel was decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern. Immidiately after Raja Udey Singh the cousin of his Highness, who had preceded to Bombay from England, put out in a steam launch to meet the Maharaja on board the vessel. He was followed in another launch by Mr. H. V. Cobb, Political Resident at Jaipur, and the Maharaja of Kishengar, both of whom met his Highness on board the vessel. Subsequently the notabilities from Jaipur proceeded on board the steamer, as a deputation from the State and welcomed the Maharaja.

In the meantime the Marwari merchants and bankers in Bombay,having business or other connection with Jaipur, began driving to the Bunder, which by 11 o'clock presented an animated appearance. The decorations at the Bunder were carried out at the instance of Mr. Khemraj Shri Krishnadas, proprietor of the "Venkatesh Samachar," Amongst those present at the Bunder were Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandr Krishna, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Chaturbhuj Hemraj, Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Dookaram Nanjee, Raja Deen Dayal, Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya, Virchund Dipchund, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Khemraj Shri Krishnadas and Panalal Puranchand.

It was arranged that his Highness should land at 11 o'clock but owing perhaps to the planets not being favourable, he did not leave the vessel until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As the launch conveying his Highness came alongside the pierhead, the crowd made a rush towards the landing steps, which the police checked with some difficulty. The Maharaja stepped out of the launch, and was received by the assemblage amid cheers, the saluting battery firing a salute of twenty-one guns. His Highness sat on the "gadi" placed on the steps and performed the puja, assisted by the Pundits. While his Highness was engaged in the devotion, a quantity of milk, honey, ghee, sugar, pieces of cloth and a shawl were offered to the sea. A model of silver boat was also thrown into the water. He then entered the pavilion, where he was profusely decorated with flower wreaths and presented with bouquets. Loose flowers were showered on him. His Highness having taken his seat, Mr. Amratlal Gaikravati read an address on behalf of the proprietor of the "Shri Venketesh." The address which was beautifully illuminated on a parchment and set in a silver frame work, was handed to his Highness, who made a suitable reply. Having spent some time in the pavilion, the Maharaja with Mr. Cobb, the Political Resident, got into an open landau,

inches long. The craze for fruit in millinery is responsible for the fruit parasol and fruit jewellery. Many of the smartest parasols this season not only have wood handles topped with a spray of fruit in its natural colour, but the parasol itself is embroidered or hand-painted in a fruit design. Cherries are most used for this purpose, though crab apples, raspberries, currants, and grapes have each decorated the summer sunshade.

Most of us can remember when we were children being solemnly assured that sweets were not good for us, and that we should incur inherent penalties in stealing the sugar, in the shape of decayed teeth and destroyed digestions. Very different is the last word of science from these ancient threats, which were produced, probably, more as a precautionary measure against an excessive desire for what was at one time a very expensive luxury than from any scientific authority. Recent researches have, on the contrary, proved that sugar is a most valuable food; far from being, practically, than can be quite rationally explained, physiologically, in causation. Experiments made in the German Army have proved that sugar is a most valuable force-producer. The liberal supply of jam sent out to our Army in South Africa, which at first seems a little absurd, was so sent in consequence of these experiments; it had been shown that jam is not merely a luxury, but, having regard to its bulk and cost, forms one of the most valuable portions of the soldier's diet. This fact might, indeed, have been long ago inferred by men of science, were they content to profit by simple every-day experience, from the stamina and powerful muscular development of the negroes who worked on the sugar plantations. They were allowed to chew the sugar-cane ad lib, and were capable of sustained exertion, and of carrying great weights, though the rest of their food was of a very simple character. They were also famous for their beautiful sound white teeth. A rather curious corroborative bit of evidence of the value of sugar as food is the fact that will be found repeated in many records of semi-starvation of the craving that was felt in those conditions for this particular article of diet. Mr. Somers Somerset, for instance, in his "Land of the Muskeg" relates that when he and his party were reduced in the uninhabited wilds of Canada to the very last of their food, eating nothing but dried horse, and ultimately even scraping the horse's skin to make soup from the fragments of gristle attached to it, the luxury for which he craved most was a large pot of raspberry jam, which he desired to eat with a spoon. This notion constantly filled the foreground of his thoughts, much to his own surprise. A young friend of mine, who was almost starved while exploring in Central America—he and his party of Indians being reduced for several days to a most inadequate quantity of flour-and-water cakes—told me that food filled his thoughts waking and sleeping, and that the special object of his ambition was apricot jam; he promised himself that if ever he got back to civilisation he would have a huge pot of apricot jam, and eat it by dipping chunks of bread into it, and scooping the jam up wholesale. The liking of children for sweets may be also regarded as in some degree a natural indication of the call of the system for an article of diet that is specially needed under the strain of growth. Of course, the fact that the palate is gratified by a sweet flavour obscures the case somewhat, but children are so much fonder of sweets than adults that probably the palate is simply acting as a guide to what will be a useful form of food to the growing organism.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

THE world's hour record is 45 miles 1,019 yards made by Tom Linton at the Parc des Princes track, Paris. The British one hour record is 38 miles 440 yards by A. A. Chase. Linton's performance was made behind pacing motor bicycles of 1½ h.p., each, and on a track banked all the way round.

We recently saw two men on a high-geared tandem safety drawing a trailer, in which a lady was seated. The amount of work the men put in was truly great. A high-geared tandem bicycle is by no means a suitable instrument for pulling a trailer. Up hills the work is very very hard, while down hill the tendency is towards a much too rapid pace.

Motor bicycles are rapidly on the road to perfection. The mechanism that has in the past proved faulty and unreliable is being made "fool proof" and trustworthy. This is good. Even as it is a motorist may accomplish hundreds of miles without the slightest trouble but when trouble does occur he may, if inexperienced, have some difficulty in putting it right and may even sustain a sad shock to his enthusiasm. Of course there is not a motor bicycle made that is infallible. On the advent of the safety many were the breakdowns with which riders were beset, but by degrees the machine was improved so that the present day bicycle is almost perfection and rarely ever breaks down. It will undoubtedly be the same with the motor bicycle.

In the days of the high machine there was even at that time a craze for lighter bicycles and it has been continued up to the present day. Fashion plays a not unimportant part in the craze for light machines and the fashion in these days amongst manufacturers is to construct a light machine without sacrificing its strength. But there is always a happy medium which sensible cyclists will follow. Any rider would of course be foolish to push seven or eight pounds excess of metal about the country when a lighter machine would give better results and be equally safe. A feather weight machine properly constructed means much less labour and consequently less fatigue when riding and there is no reason why it should not last as long as a machine built much heavier.

The dust nuisance caused by motor cars is a very real one indeed. On the country roads a vast clouds of dust are wirled up by the cars, casting a canopy of earthy matter over everything on the road and roadside. If the dust storm were only a thing of a moment, it would not much matter, but it lingers and hangs, about in clouds long after the motor cars have sped out of sight. Many are under the impression that the dust is caused by the large diameter tyres. This undoubtedly contributes to the nuisance but the real cause is to be found in the sweeping rush of air, which the car causes as it passes over the ground. An additional cause, too, is often the direction of the exhaust pipe and silencer on to the surface of the road at the rear of the car. The gas rushes out from this at pressure, and impinging on the road helps to raise huge clouds of dust. Surely a remedy can be found for this by altering the direction of the exhaust. Any contrivance that will keep down the dust will be beneficial to the occupant of the cars, and a boon to other travellers; especially cyclists, the most numerous users of the road, who by reason of their being perhaps the next fastest movers, remain longer in the tail of dust.

A profound sensation has been created in Gloucestershire by the murder of John Dudley Scott. It is one of the most extraordinary and inexplicable tragedies ever reported. John Dudley Scott went out for a bicycle ride with his long and most intimate friend William Williams. Shortly after their departure the dead body of Scott was found in a copse just off the road, with a bullet wound on the back of his head, and his machine thrown into a quarry close by. It could only be conjectured that the unfortunate man was shot from behind by Williams, and was instantly killed. No motive can be assigned for the dreadful occurrence theory that it has been a cold-blooded murder is lent by the fact that Williams, shortly after the foul deed, took train to London, where he called on his brother, and confined the crime. The brother Marshall Williams, refused to believe the story. The self-confessed murderer soon after took his departure, and went to an hotel in Piccadilly, where he blew out his own brains. The murder would probably have remained undiscovered for a long time, were it not for the bag of tools which had dropped from one of the machines on to the roadway, the bloodmarks being traced thence to the wood where the body had been dragged.

J. E. Naylor, of the North Road Club, has just accomplished a very good ride, covering the 302 miles of hilly road between Land's End and London in twenty-five hours twenty-five minutes, finishing his task on Saturday, and establishing an unpaced record for the route. The ride is all the more meritorious when it is remembered the rider has to contend against an easterly breeze which hindered his progress. Naylor was followed and checked throughout, and was officially timed by Mr. F. T. Bidlake, of the Road Records Association.

At a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, attention was called to the thoughtless habit of some cyclists in taking their dogs with them when cycling, resulting in the poor unfortunate animals suffering needless cruelty. Dogs of any description, loose upon the road, are the bane of bicyclists. They are the cause of more accidents to cyclists than anything else, except may be, greasy tram lines, which can however be avoided by the wheelman's skill in steering; not so the former, as the rider is undoubtedly at the mercy of the dog, not knowing which way the animal is about to twist and turn.

Great speed, strength and wearing qualities are a guarantee of the uniform quality of, and care taken in the construction of the Dunlop tyre, which is procurable in all patterns from the path racing cycle tyre to the heavist pattern adaptable to the largest motor cars. Undoubtedly the Dunlop is the foremost tyre in the word to-day for excellence of design and construction, to say nothing of range of supply.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
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THE EXCISE ON INDIAN TEXTILES.

THE broadening of the basis of taxation in Great Britain during the last three years, consequent upon the Boer war, has led, as each Budget has come round, to a renewal of the old controversy whether new or enhanced duties upon commodities will fall upon the producer or the consumer. Often the opponents of proposed fiscal changes have set themselves to prove too much, by alleging on the one hand that the industry affected cannot stand this further impost, and on the other that it will make a serious difference to the consuming masses. This mutually destructive line of argument was often employed in the agitation which sprang up in India at the close of 1896, when Lord Elgin's Government, in response to a "mandate" from Whitehall, introduced and passed legislation to impose excise on Indian cotton goods to counterrail the duties on imports from Manchester. This measure was only less unjust to the Indian mill-owners than the entire exemption of cotton imports from the five per cent duty imposed purely for revenue purposes in 1894. Every one knew that it was not revenue considerations but the power of Lancashire at the ballot-box which determined this so called policy of "compromise." Hence the cass of the mill-owners was quite strong enough to render unnecessary pathetic pictures drawn at meetings of public protest, of the sufferings that the excise would entail upon the helpless masses, and the solemn passing of resolutions protesting against a rearrangement of duties under which the rich would go free, while "the poorer classes, hitherto exempt, will have to pay 3 1-2 per cent duty on the coarse cloths manufactured in India which form their wearing apparel." Such resolutions cut the ground from under the feet of the deputation of Bombay mill-owners who journeyed to Calcutta to show Sir James Westland—on whom rested the official defence of a policy with which it was shrewdly suspected he had little or no personal sympathy—that their industry would receive a heavy blow from the duty. Sir James blandly waved aside the suggestion that the textile industry, to the good average profits of which he drew marked attention, would so much as contribute to the payment of the tax. The real payer, he publicly argued, would be the consumer, and to think otherwise was to "dispute the question on false lines."

As a member of the India Council Sir James has, I understand, lately had under his consideration an able memorandum showing, by a careful analysis of recent data, that so far from his predictions having been fulfilled, the Indian mills have been hard hit by the excise, which has contributed in no small measure to the depression from which they have been suffering. Everyone knows that soon after the excise was imposed famine and plague came in to retard the indigenous demand for Indian cloth, but it is to be remembered that Sir James Westland's contention as to the immediate shifting of cost to the consumer was qualified by no admission that this transfer would be operative only when there was favouring demand. It is more than doubtful whether, had India escaped the calamities she has passed through since 1896 the rise in prices which is predicted in the argument that the consumer pays would have been brought about. As the Upper India Chamber of Commerce pointed out at the time, "all experience shows that it is difficult if not impossible, to effect a change in prices" of manufactured articles. The explanation is that the poor, driven by necessity, allocate their scanty incomes to various purposes of every-day life in fixed proportion, and do not buy the same quantity of any given commodity, irrespective of fluctuations in price. Hence a restriction of demand would have followed the enhancement of prices which the then Finance Minister regarded as so certain a solution of the fall in millowners. In such a case it might be to the interest of the producer to restrict production to reap the benefit of higher prices, but repeated experience in Bombay has shown that nothing is more difficult than to induce a number of competing producers in India to agree to and still more to observe, undertakings for an all-round reduction of supply. The vicious system of fixed commission on outcurn, by which the still agents are remunerated for their services, places an almost insuperable difficulty in the way of such understandings. Even without a duty things during the past few years would have been the reverse of cheering for the weavers. With it, the price of cloth so far from rising, has fallen, and the duty has proved to be a new incumbrance, with a diminished margin, the profits of the industry having materially fallen. A careful analysis of the affairs of fifty-eight mills representing nearly a third of the joint stock investments in the industry, for five years prior to the imposition of excise and for a similar subsequent period, shows that the profits of spinning and weaving reached their highest point in 1895; that this maximum was attained after an earlier period of smaller profits and that in the second quinquennium they fell considerably below the standard with which the decade opened. This decline was scarcely appreciable in 1896—the last year in which weaving was free of an excise duty. The estimated shareholders' earnings in spinning mills were 61 per cent per annum during 1890—94. 1282 per cent in 1895, and only 1·6 per cent during 1896—99. The corresponding figures of mills combining spinning and weaving are 7·6, 13 and 5·5 per cent, or—if the exceptionally circumstanced and fortunate Central India mills be excluded—6, 12·2, and 20 per cent. In nearly every case, as might be supposed from this calculation (for which full details are given in the memorandum prepared for the information of the Secretary of State) the market value is much lower than that of 1890 or that of 1895, and lower than the par value. Though the newspaper quotations are known to be merely nominal in many cases, and to err in the direction of over-statement instead of under-statement of value, the compiler of the memorandum has taken the returns for all the mills throughout India, instead of confining himself to those for which details, more or less complete were available, the result would have been to place the present position in a still more unfavourable light as compared with pre-excise days.

The general conclusions arrived at, from a careful technical study of the data indicated, are that even taking the decade as a whole, the profits of the industry have not been in excess than adequate to keep up the necessary supply of capital; and that in the last half of the period they have been below that position. The mills are now worked at profits which would be disdained by Banks, and are not nearly equal to what might be realised by judicious and safe investments on mortgage on large cultivation or in business building. The shareholders undertake great risks, and on the average do not obtain an appreciably greater benefit than is earned by the State railways and in many instances they receive scarcely any dividends at all. Times have been bad for the industry, as everyone knows, but it is indisputable that by tending to enhance the cost of production without corresponding advancement of prices, the excise has contributed to diminish profits. The full effects of narrowed returns have yet to be felt, for that industry is one in which both the extension and withdrawal of capital are only slowly brought about. The former requires two or three years, the latter cannot be looked for under a decade. Hence the cost of production does not exclusively rule prices—the determining factor of value is demand. The transfer of the burden of the duty to the consumer relied on by the official apologists for the tariff on its introduction has not been brought about; neither can the duties any longer be defended on the supposition that the mill-owners are to flourishing that the consequent reduction of their profits on weaving can be borne without in any way endangering the maintenance of capital for the conduct of the industry. The substantial accuracy of such deductions from the data of the past decade is understood to have been admitted at Whitehall. But he would be a sanguine man who would base on this semi-official admission the inference that Sir Edward Law will be in a position next March, as result of another "mandate" to propose the abolition of this indefensible embargo on an important indigenous industry. At a time when the textile trade of Lancashire is under a heavy cloud of depression, Mr. Balfour—himself a representative of Manchester—may be relied upon not to tempt fortune by allowing this question to be re-opened in a direction unfavourable to the claims of Lancashire manufacturers. That the latter may bring pressure to bear to remedy what they allege to be the inadequacy of the countervailing excise is more probable, and it is against sudden surprises of that kind that the Indian mill-owners have to be on their guard. Hence they should be grateful to the Gable pen and the practical knowledge which have been unutilised, under the auspices of Mr. Jamsetjee N Tata, to point out to the Secretary of State in Council the injury the excise duty has already done, and the peril to the future of the industry which would underlie its enhancement. Lord George Hamilton has been furnished with unanswerable arguments for the protection of Indian textile interests should assaults thereon, for the benefit of Lancashire, come up for the consideration of the Cabinet as may at any time happen. His Lordship has shown so great a practical interest in the industrial progress of India that it is inconceivable that he will, in that case, fail to make good use of the data supplied him for a non possumus answer to any such appeal—"Pioneer".

CHANGING ROME.

SUMMER-TIME in Rome is always a busy period for builders and those who have to do with the monumental part of the city. Each successive season the old palaces are being altered and modernised during the absence of their owners—native or foreign, as the case may be—and in some these alterations are of a certain importance in these latter days of artistic refinement and financial prosperity. A change is manifesting itself in the architectural development of modern Rome (says the "Builder"):

At the time of the unification of Italy—in the seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century—the vast speculation of the banks and landlords resulted in the creation of the immense quarters filled with "blocks of flats"—or as they are called in the more grandiloquent Italian, "Palazzi". Many of these quarters such as the Esquiline or the Prati di Castello, are still filled with the unfinished blocks, now fallen to ruin and looking rather like ancient remains bearded with the usual long grass and weeds. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the city was overbuilt with accommodation for a class of mercantile and bureaucratic employees which never reached those proportions expected and hoped for by the rash speculators. As a consequence the supply of houses far exceed the demand, and the Government and public opinion had to intervene at this period of innumerable failures, and stem the tide of wild speculation and attendant disaster. Nowadays speculative buildings of a very different class are springing up. To meet the demands of an efficient class which is steadily increasing every year in Rome, the suburban properties on the several of the gates are being sub-divided into small villa lots, and the well-to-do residents—native and foreign—no longer content with the old-time style of living in the gloomy (and often very unhygienic) old places of the old noblesse, are flocking out into these new villa suburbs. In other words, Rome is becoming like most other cities in this respect, and the people are beginning to build their homes along fashionable tram-lines which now stretch out into the Campagna. Thirty years ago such a system would have been impossible; at that time there was still a sense of insecurity outside the walls of the city. Little can be said for the artistic or architectural character of these modern villas, which are of a very different type from the gigantic piles which were known as the Roman villas in olden days. They are all in the inoffensive, uninteresting style associated with Italy during the nineteenth century.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

As a sample of loyal eloquence, this effort by an Australian school-master will be hard to beat:—"King Edward is now Sovereign over a continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 100 lakes, 2,000 rivers, and 10,000 islands. He waves his hand, and 900,000 warriors march to battle to conquer or die; he bends his head and at the signal 1,000 ships of war and 100,000 sailors perform his bidding on the ocean. He walks upon the earth, and 30,000,000 human beings feel the least pressure of his foot. The Assyrian Empire was not so populous, The Persian Empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian Empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish Empire was not so widely diffused. The Roman Empire was weak in comparison, and Greece was a small village." No wonder the people cheered.

Rowing out in a boat at Folkestone towards Shakespeare's Cliff, the weatherbeaten longshoreman pointed out to the American visitor with great pride the hill called "Cæsar's Camp." "How do you know it was Caesar's camps?" he was asked. "Well, I can't say for sartin it was; all I knows is they's allus diggin' up old guns and bayonets and such like."

"There are many soft berths, both in the Army and Navy, filled by men who are so fortunate as to possess influence of one sort and another." The old, old story. But this time the army and navy are not the British army and navy, but the American army and navy. And the paper which thus comments is the "Pittsburg Gazette."

Feminine influence is as all powerful at Peking as elsewhere. Says a native Chinese paper: "Most of the people who seek after railway, mining, or any other privileges will not apply to the Board but to the ladies of certain Ministers at Peking or to the lady missionaries, as the Empress-Dowager is in favour with two of them, and is glad to comply with any request."

The Court of Appeals of New York State has decided that a person has no copyright in his own face. This decision followed an action for damages for the use of a beautiful woman's photograph for advertising purposes without her consent. According to this decision, any person may find an excellent photograph of himself figuring on the hoardings as having benefited or the reverse from pills, whisky, soap, hairwash, etc. It opens up a new avenue for the practical joker.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's appointment as Postmaster-General has inspired the "Onlooker" with an epigram:

His swift promotion we with pleasure trace,
Our Leader's choice should make us all his debtors
For, say, what but a Premier's hand could place
An Austen foremost in the world of letters?

Three widows to-day draw pensions from the United States Government for services rendered by their husbands in the Revolutionary War, which ended in 1783. The youngest of these is Mrs. Mary Snead, of Virginia, now eighty-six years old. Her husband held a commission in a Virginia regiment. He was born about 1750, and married for the first time in 1835 when eighty-five years old. His bride, who still survives as his widow, was nineteen years old at her marriage. Another of these widows, Mrs. Rebecca Mayo, is eighty-seven years old. Her husband was a private from Virginia. His widow was his third wife whom he married in 1834 when he was seventy seven years old. He himself lived until he was ninety. One child was born to this couple in 1835; so that if she, an unmarried daughter, should live to the age of her father, she would in 1925 be in receipt of a pension 108 years after the birth, and seventy-eight years after the death, of her father, on account of services rendered by him in a war ending in 1783. The third of these widows, Mrs. Damon, is eighty-eight. Her husband was a private in a Massachusetts regiment throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War.

In the year 1913, eleven years hence, the German Empire is to go to pieces, according to a Polish prophet. His reasons for the prophecy are so cogent that there is no room for doubt. Take, he says, the year 1849, the date when the Constitution of the German Empire was first framed, and add the figures. The result is twenty-two. If this is added to 1849 we get 1871—the year when the German Empire was founded. Now add together the figures of that year. Result, seventeen. Tack this on to 1871, and 1888 comes out—the year when Germany lost her first two Emperors—the Emperors William and Frederick. Repeat the addition process 1 plus 8 plus 8 puls 8=25; 1888 plus 25=1913. What does this signify? To most people nothing more than 1913. But the Polish prophet has an answer pat—1913 is the date of Germany's destruction. Could anything be clearer?

A good story is told about two troopers who recently arrived in Capetown from the north. Said Trooper A to Trooper B: "Jack, some sinner has palmed off a bad shilling upon me; let's go and bust it." "Right you are," said Jack. They entered the nearest public-house, and Trooper A generously stood the drinks, boldly paying with the base coin, which was accepted without comment by the barman. Then Trooper B, not to be outdone in hospitality, called for another drink, tendering a good honest florin in payment thereof; but, much to the disgust of the two warriors, the barman handed the bad shilling as change. It is impossible to reproduce the language indulged in by these sons of Mars when they got outside the public-house.

What a difference one word does make. A coach-builder realised this when he received the following from the secretary of a noble customer. "Lady——will be much obliged if you will kindly varnish her. She thinks only one side wants doing, but will be glad if you will send and see." The secretary merely omitted the one word, "carriage."

Thieves in the island of Jersey are men of enterprise and infinite resource. An advertisement in the "Evening Post" of St. Heliers runs thus:—

£10 REWARD.

For information that will convict and bring to justice the persons who at the end of October and the beginning of November stole and carried away every stone of a granite-built house, with two gables and two semi-pagan tall chimneys, which till then had stood in perfect condition on the property adjoining the Greenville Station, on the Corbiere Railway. Let us hope these mysterious abductors of granite mansions will not cross the Channel or we shall be reading in the "Times" some morning "£20 Reward for information to convict persons who removed from the top of Ludgate-hill every stone of a cathedral, etc., etc.

Did not the "Globe" vouch for the veracity of this amazing story of ignorance of the Navy, we should have attributed it to "Ben Trovato"—A navigating party of 300 bluejackets proceeding by rail to a northern port, detrained and had dinner on the platform at Leicester. During the meal a gentleman approached the officer in command and politely asked. "What are these men." The officer asked what the gentleman thought they were. For a few moments he appeared in doubt, and then the reply came, "Oh, of course, convicts."

The practical application of electricity has reached a high state of perfection in the home of a retired hardware dealer in New York State. His meals are cooked by electricity, his rooms are swept and dusted by electricity, his doors are opened and shut by electricity, the opening and closing of his front gates are controlled by an electric button in the house, telephones are in all the rooms and connected with his stable, where his horses are carried by electricity. There is an electric spanker, to which the children are at times introduced, and even the movements of a flock of pet pigeons are controlled by electricity, which opens and shuts the door of the dovecot. Electrical mosquito exterminators guarding the windows and doors complete the electrical equipment, which is worked by an innocent-looking windmill.

A giraffe in a foreign Zoo, suffering from a sore throat, has been wearing no less than thirty yards of red flannel wound round its neck. The only conceivable thing in nature worse than a giraffe with tonsilitis is a centipede with chilblains.

"There seems to be need of term a to designate the new terrors of our streets, those speed-crazed paranoiacs who are now doing so much to bring the automobile into disrepute," writes the "Horseless Age," a motor-car journal of New York "Various terms are lossely applied, but a new compound would be desirable. We suggest the word 'automaniac,' which is in harmony with several well known words of Greek derivation already rooted in the language as descriptive of victims of diseased and abnormal appetite (dipsomaniac, kleptomaniac) and conveys a strong and true picture of the mental state of the worst of these offenders against law and decency."

A correspondent tells the following story of methods of censorship in Russia:—I was at an evening party of the local Press censor in a South Russian town. About midnight I had strolled from the music room into a card room, and was watching a game of cards, one of players being our host, the censor, when the hostess approached her husband. "I wish, my dear, you would step behind. There are three poor devils there who have been waiting for you a couple of hours. I did not wish to disturb you sooner." "They must wait a little longer," replied the censor "I must finish my rubber." Twenty minutes later our host absented himself for a quarter of an hour. Meeting his wife next day, I asked her who were the "three poor devils" referred to. "Editors of the three local journals," she replied. They had waited two and a half hours in the censor's back kitchen with their MSS. and proof sheets for that morning's issue, without which they could not go to press!

In Turkey things are no better. All printing establishments, according to a new law just passed, may have only one door and that opening on to the street. Windows must be covered with closemeshed wire-netting, so that no papers can be handed through. A statement must be made a year in advance of the amount of ink required, which will be supplied by the State. A specimen of everything printed is to be kept and must be shown at any time to a police inspector on pain of a fine.

A correspondent sends a contemporary the following striking anagram: Pilate's question to our Saviour, "What is turth?" stands thus in the Latin Vulgate Quid est veritas. These letters transposed make Est vir qui adest. "It is the man before thee."

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"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

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Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

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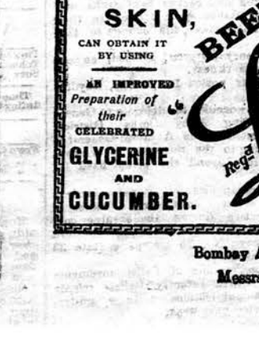

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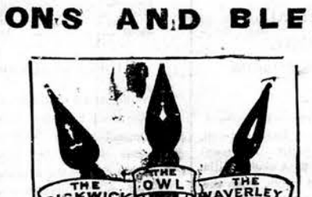

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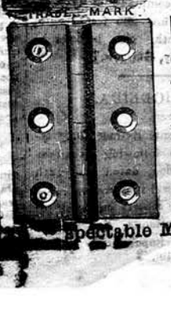

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE other day I went down to the Fullham Grand, and found there a melodrama of very high ly-coloured order, called Because I Love You—a title much more charming than original. It was written by Mr. F. A. Scudamore, and the most important character was Nemo, the Vulture! He was an awful being—half human, half bird of prey—and strongly reminded me of an old-time sensation at the Surrey, when Conquest played the Man Monkey. This terrible offspring of the author's apparently absinthe-stimulated brain had a great importance in the action, and was finally discovered chasing the heroine round the interior of a stock cottage. She, sweet young creature, trembled with fear. With one frenzied hand she pushed clustering golden curls from off her classic brow, with the other she cast her deep blue eyes up to the gods aloft. "What shall I do?" she cried, "what shall I do?" The house was thrilled and tense with wildest emotion, until a voice from the gallery made answer, "Chuck 'im a nut, miss!" All the tragedy went out of it then. That one touch of flippancy made the whole house grin, and so was a great situation ruined.

A similar thing happened not a hundred years ago at the Adelphi. The scene was a London street, and unnatural snowflakes fell thick upon the heroine's carefully considered rags as she stood full in the limelight with the usual "che-ild" of traditional melodrama. They were outcasts—and starving; though many coloured flashes from the jewellery on the heroine's plump hand pierced, ever and anon, the darkened auditorium. She spake: "It is not for myself I care" (and the gallery left off eating oranges and cheered the noble sentiment to the echo), "but the child! What may I do to get my child some bread." The gods were quite ready once more to thunder forth their approbation, but an advising voice was heard: "Batter pawn yerring, mum" and patho's was lost for ever in one wild burst of merriment.

M. Bernard Espinasse, who is known by the title given above in Australia, is a writer of plays of whom we may expect to hear a good deal before long. He is full of originality, has a rare eye for the telling tableau and, very much more useful still, is brimming over with varied experience and practical knowledge. Though for the past thirty-three years, by far the greater portion of his life, Mr Espinasse has made his home and done his work in Australia, he was born at Gravesend, so the old country may claim, in part, at all events, the credit of producing him. To-day Mr Espinasse is a clean shaven, well-groomed man, whose age could not possibly be guessed from his appearance. There is an item of iron-grey hair that suggests middle-age, but the keen eyes beneath, and a face of boyish freshness, tell another story altogether. Of the middle height, with a shadowy tendency to what the advertisements call embonpoint, of retiring disposition and evidently far too sensitive, the Australian dramatist is as little like the Colonial type as it is fixed in our minds as anything to be imagined. It is only the freshness and "unexpectedness" of his point of view that stamp him as one to whom the peculiar glories of our older civilisation are new wonders.

London impresses Mr. Espinasse tremendously. Its hugeness and a certain weird indefiniteness born of its size appeal to his imagination, and have led him to break out in print in at least one London weekly. It is a tribute to our great metropolis, for he is no untravelled man. There are few parts of the island continent that do not know him, and the United States have also had full opportunity of making his personal acquaintance, while his wanderings in the Far East extended even to remote Corea. All this time Mr. Espinasse was, to use his own words, "wasting time and gathering impressions." "I started as a journalist," he says, thus artfully winning our sympathy at the outset, "and afterwards went in for dramatic writing mainly owing to the encouragement I received from Mr. Dion Boucicault. I dramatised plays for Mr. George Rignold, for the Criterion, Sydney, and the Royal, Melbourne, and was then engaged by Mr. J. C. Williamson, the doyen of Antipodean managers, as house-author." This post was one that might well have frightened anyone, but Mr. Espinasse threw himself into the work with most astonishing energy, and turned out work of a variety and quality equally surprising.

Light comedy was called for—our dramatist wrote it. Next came a demand for sensational melodrama—he had one up his sleeve: something light and frivolous for an interlude or a burlesque-extravaganza for Christmas found in him an equally efficient builder. It was an experience almost unique in these days of specialism, and has given Mr. Espinasse a grasp of stage technique such as few dramatic authors possess to-day. The first big success was a little play, Her Good Name, and others followed in quick succession, a noteworthy item being a version of Mr. Hall Caine's The Christian. Another, if I remember rightly, done for Mr. William Hawtrey, brother of our particular Charles, father of lies (on the stage, of course), was The Ivy Leaf. It has been translated into German, and is soon to be produced in Berlin by Mr. G. Gurney. When Mr. Espinasse came to England he set to work, without using friends or influence of any sort, to get some of his work put on the London stage, and actually succeeded in inducing one of the managers, Mrs. Langtry, to produce Her Good Name in the short space of three weeks. But this was only the beginning. There is a new budget of plays in the Australian dramatist's wallet, and they are far too good to remain there long.

The famous old house in Wellington Street will before very long be a thing of the past. It is so entirely identified with the triumphs of the Irving managment that it is curious to remember that it was originally intended for an opera house, Italian opera was several times presented there, and at one time the theatre became a circus. Sir Henry Irving made his first appearance at they Lyceum in 1874. The first theatre that stood on the site was not known as the Lyceum; that name was given to the house in 1809.

Lady Colin Campbell, who, with Miss Clo Graves is the author of St. Martin's Summer, very successfully produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at Brighton some time ago, and shortly to be played in town, is one of the cleverest as she is one of the most handsome of literary ladies. As a critical writer on art and the drama as well as on books and bookmen, Lady Colin has long enjoyed an enviable reputation, and her work as a dramatist cannot fail to increase it. Miss Clo Graves was one of the newest of new women in appearance at one time, and but for the fact that a skirt and not bifurcated garments formed part of her attire, might often have been taken for a mere man. I once heard her described as Six of one, and half-a-dozen of the other! The amount of archæological knowledge she has managed to accumulate is prodigious, her literary productions dealing with almost every period, from Palestine up to present times. If a masculine vigour of intellect is unwomanly, Miss Graves is undoubtedly the most unsexed of her kind.

Hearing recently of the enormous sums made by Mr. Hall Caine from the dramatised version of The Christian, I was irresistibly reminded of the sums paid for plays in the Elizabethan age. Before the time when Ben Jonson had the temerity to make a minimum charge of ten pounds for a play from his pen, six pounds was usually good pay for any work of the kind. Indeed, in one particular instance I lately came across, a play written by the collaboration of four authors was sold for as many sovereigns. Truly the times have changed well for the dramatic author in this important particular.

There is a new M. de Lorme in Three Little Maids. Mr. Maurice Farkoa is holiday-making in Smirna, and his popular place in the popular cast is filled by M. Jaques Volnys. This handsome, typically and delightfully Parisian in every gesture and every inflection of the voice, the new French lover at the Apollo plays the part with the lightest touch imaginable. M Volnys is a novice in comic opera, for he is a member of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's company, and made his London debut last year at the Coronet Theatre with Mme. Rejane. Our English actors make a great point of their versatility, but M. Volnys seems to take this little fact as a matter of course, although he smiles when it is mentioned, that the part he was playing (and has played with Mme. Bernhardt hundreds of times) before he appeared as De Lorme in Three Little Maids, was Armand Duval in La Dame aux Camelias. Now, to state a parallel case with a difference, it would be hard for their most ardent admirers to imagine either Mr. Louis Bradfield or Mr. Hayden Coffin as the hero in a tragedy.

M. Volnys has been seven years on the stage, having played in Mme. Rejane's company for quite half that time. When he was in London last year he sang to Mr. George Edwardes's stage-manager at the Gaiety, but the affair did not seem to premise beyond compliments and kindness. However, scarcely three weeks ago M. Volnys received a telegram in Paris offering him the part of De Lorme at the Apollo during Mr. Farkoa's absence, to be followed by an engagement in the first provincial four, which starts at the beginning of September. As it is now the time of the vacation always taken by Mme. Bernhardt and her company, M. Volnys was able to accept at once. He studied the "book" and the music in two days, and was playing the part with great success in less than a week.

That smart little American girl, Miss Fanny Fields, is again working the Tivoli and the Oxford with just as much success and applause as she won on her first visit to London last year. Happy Fanny is still giving a burlesque imitation of a German Katrina (what a pity it is that she doesn't use the blue pencil now and again in her otherwise amusing patter!) and she wears a bright, rose-pink dress, with her two plaits of pretty brown hair tied with pale blue ribbon, and large brown clogs on her nimble feet. She is a little New Yorker, bubbling over with high spirits quite young, unmarried, and as frank, kind, and light-hearted a girl as it is possible to imagine.

It is good to hear Miss Fanny Fields describe her voyage from America some weeks ago. She determined to have a real good time. In a simple frock of sensible shortness, and with her hair in a plait down her back, she looked, and was regarded by her fellow passengers as a very little girl. She rapidly became popular; her laugh was the pleasantest sound heard on board, and she had to divide her tramps round the deck as conscientiously as the belle of a ball divides her dances. But on the last day before landing, Miss Fields determined to make a different impression. So she appeared upon the scene with a slow, demure step, with her hair elaborately dressed on the top of her head, and wearing a dark gown with a long, sweeping train. The transformation was so complete that it was only her irrepressible laughter and dancing eyes which, in Happy Fanny's own words, gave her away.

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THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED. THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft. The cost of complete installation under £200.

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WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

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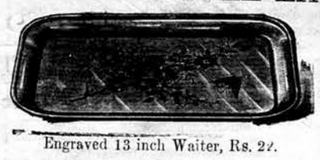
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Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.

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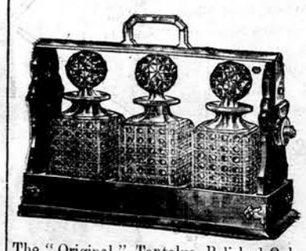
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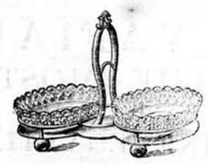
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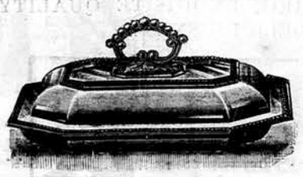
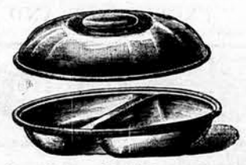

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.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1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

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½ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29

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MELLIN'S FOOD is a soluble dry extract, entirely free from starch and cane-sugar; the starch of the wheat having been transformed into dextrin and maltose by malt diastase. When added to diluted cow's milk **it produces a complete and perfect diet.**

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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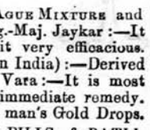

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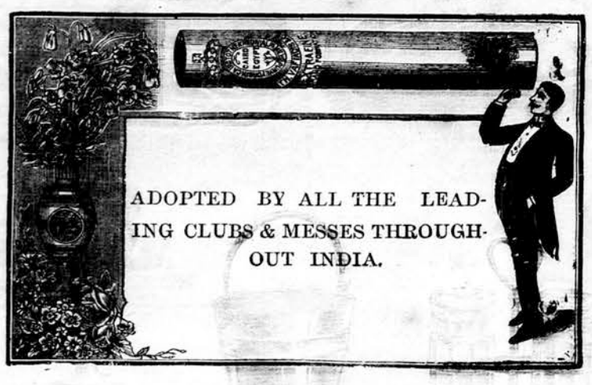

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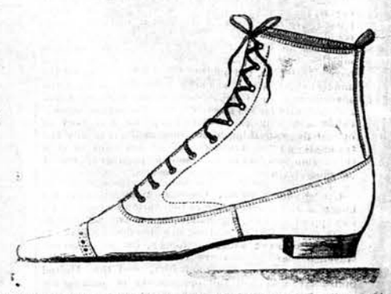

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay, Gazette" Office, at No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Saxon Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli; CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.